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[SIXPENCE.]



COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—BY M. C. WYATT, ESQ

MERIT AND REWARD.

TO few men has it been granted to taste so fully of the rewards of great success as the Duke of Wellington, who has this week seen celebrated another ovation. What depends on a man's own qualities and conduct it is an error to ascribe to Fortune; but there are many things which may be the adjuncts of success, wholly independent of merit or ability; and in these the Duke of Wellington has been singularly lucky. He was fortunate in achieving his military fame at a time of life which left him a long period for the enjoyment of his renown; he was fortunate in concluding his active career with his most signal victory, great in itself, greater still, perhaps, in its results, which made it one of the main turning points of modern and European History, one that compels remembrance as the last of that series of conflicts that shook the world; he was fortunate that he served a State whose settled Constitution gave no opportunity, and furnished no temptation to the indulgence of that ambition that has lured more than one great Military Commander to the fate of a Wallenstein; and he has been fortunate that thirty years of peace have brought no need for a second course of service in the field, in which, while it would have been impossible to surpass his former fame, it might have been difficult to have maintained it.

We do not recollect in history an instance of fuller and more perfect realisation by one man of the threefold fortune of action—of fame, wealth, and honour, as its reward—and of a long life and health for the enjoyment of them. If his career does not present the brilliancy and the overpowering elevation of that of Napoleon, it is also spared the dark shadow and humiliation of his decline; while from the casualties that chequered the fate of those with whom he may be more fitly ranked, his life has also been singularly free. By many has fame been achieved, but to few has its full enjoyment been permitted. What has been the doom of most of the warriors whose names occur to us? Blake served a country that he loved, under a Government he had ceased to honour, and died on the ocean he had subdued, with little to console him but the consciousness of having done his duty. Marlborough outlived his influence, and went down the vale of years in the midst of quarrels and cabals, even the national reward he received, became the subject of mean disputes and litigation; and the close of his life has furnished a line to the poet's saddening estimate of human greatness. Wolfe fell in the moment of his victory; as did a yet greater man—Nelson; and though the last gathered in his life a full meed of that glory which inspired him, yet it was accompanied by constant physical suffering that embittered existence, and is partly believed to have made him, in his last battle, court the aim of the foe beneath which he fell. Moore and Abercrombie, alike in fate, won applause that fell only on the dull cold ear of death; but the circle of Wellington's career is perfect in every part; and, by a rare exception from the usual course, he has not only exhausted all that the world could give him during his life, but has seen offered to him that homage which, in most cases, is deferred till the object of it "sleeps in marble."

Statues, bridges, columns, have risen in honour of his name and deeds, and he has seen them rise, with an equanimity amounting almost to coldness. He considers himself "a dead man" in such cases, and leaves the public to do as it pleases. His contemporaries are to him posterity, and anticipate the admiration of future ages; those who come after us will have nothing to do in this respect; the columns are all reared, the bridges built, and the pedestals occupied. The effigies of the Roman Emperors were scarcely more numerous in the Eternal City than are those of the Duke of Wellington in England. When Johnson in his gloomy satire bid the Aspirant to Fame reflect how greatness is rewarded, and to see

How nations slowly wise and meanly just,
To buried merit raise the tardy bust,

he did not foresee such a career as Wellington's—so busy in its early part, so influential in its later years, so honoured through all!

Altogether it must be admitted that the age is not an ungrateful one; indifference to its heroes is not the vice of the present generation. The State, indeed, does not award the civic or the mural wreath; but the community has taken the task of being grateful, in a great measure, out of the hands of rulers, and has discovered modes of expressing its obligations far superior to the bestowal of garlands and oak leaves. Peace has its perils as well as victories; and the man who saves the life of a submerged fellow citizen, expects a medal from the Humane Society as a matter of course. Nay, even when the benefit of a man's exertions has been confined to himself, provided he has distinguished himself by a particularly extensive exhibition of successful selfishness, testimonials will not be wanting to him, too, as if he possessed all the virtues incident to humanity. Thus a great railway speculator, who has gathered round him a thick crust of golden thousands, has a score or so additional thrown upon the heap; every contributor of a coin paying a homage of admiration to one who has done so well, what all are trying to do in some way or other.

This is the most unintelligible manifestation of Hero-worship we ever met with, since no one trait of benevolence, courage, devotion, disinterestedness, self sacrifice, or any one of the qualities that men are bound to honour has been established as the ground of the claim; one kind of admiration of great wealth is intelligible enough, and was largely indulged in by our worthy ancestors, the proofs being to be found in the writings of philosophers, poets, and satirists, *passim*; it was the species of veneration that sprang from an actual participation in the profits of the wealth-maker: in the Roman world he was mostly a General who had squeezed a province, and converted the proceeds into a villa on the Esquiline, and unlimited suppers to his friends. An usurer with more than the average luck in heavy per centages often figures among the millionaires of old; but the result to society was the same: if much money was got much was spent; and, as there was good cheer at the dispersion of it, those who partook might naturally be a little eloquent in praise of the fountain from which they drank. They might occasionally send in a discreetly timed gift, with a view to a place in the rich man's will, like the expectants so deliciously "done" in Ben Jonson's "Volpone;" but beyond that they never went; clubbing together collectively "to give their sum of more to that which had too much," gilding, as it were, the not "refined gold," was a thing undreamed of in their philosophy. For such a case of slavish prostration before the golden calf as that which we need not more directly allude to, required from the age some exhibition of a better kind to redeem us from the laughter of Europe; and, we are happy to say, we are not left without it.

Confessing to a fear that "Tributes" and "Testimonials," and "Tokens of Admiration," may become a kind of fashion, and, by being made matters of course, lose all their value, which consists in their marking the exceptional cases of superior intelligence and exertion in the great cause of mankind, we cannot but admit that there is among us a praiseworthy readiness to acknowledge public services; great merit in a prominent place does not go unrewarded; and, after the grants for the last victories in India, no one will say that a Belisarius, "begging his bread through realms his valour saved," would now be a possibility. The community, though less promptly, and with more effort, is not behind the State in thus honouring those it considers its benefactors; and, in modern times, at least, political services have been as richly rewarded as achievements in the field. A Cobden has his testimonial,

his seconds and assistants have services of plate; a Prime Minister is rewarded by a penny subscription, and the freedom of corporations in a gold box; one condition only is required for all this applause and homage; it is Success! Men must do something, produce some effect in their day and generation, or they may possess all the virtues, and every highest intellectual quality, and go unnoticed and unknown. Nearly all the complaints of "merit unrewarded" arise from those who have had all the requisites for obtaining greatness, save the opportunity of action, or the power of seizing it when it came. They do everything, save—succeed, and so they sink beneath the surface unmarked. The man of action comes, converts their theories into facts, pushes them into action, changes nations, Governments and systems, and is ranked with the great among mankind. There never was a movement that had not both its Luther and its Melancthon, the elegant and refined thinker, and the coarser, but more energetic man of action, without whom the mass of men could not be moved. The last "dare us to forget;" the first plead more gently for remembrance, and are often unduly forgotten.

It is this dazzling power inherent in all action that makes itself visible and palpable to men, which gives such a prominence in history to military greatness; and it has the same effect in this nineteenth century, in the midst of a practical trading people, as in the Republic of Rome, that existed by territorial aggression. There it gave the warrior triumphs, statues, arches, and pillars; and with us the rewards are but little changed: title, rank, wealth, orders, stand instead of the procession to the Capitol; and to them are added monumental honours identical with those of old. In raising them, one thing alone is to be regretted—that more unanimity is not secured. But Art itself has its factions; and in this last great effort the community have had to witness a battle between the Archists and the Anti-Archists, resulting in a compromise which throws an uneasy doubt over the whole proceeding. We have made an experiment for a time in what should have been raised for an eternity; and the sense of a difficulty vanquished is blended with a fear that, possibly, the work may have to be undone. Indeed, the Committee may say, in the quaint language of Sir Thomas Browne—"The circle of our felicities maketh but short arches; our contentments stand upon the tops of pyramids, ready to fall off; and the insecurity of their enjoyments abrupteth our tranquillities!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Few and far between are the returns of persons of any mark from the country to Paris. Fashion, in this respect, no less intense than the recent temperature, keeps all the gay leaders of society at a distance, if no further off, concealed in the small villages that surround the capital. The consequent diminution in the number of readers has achieved the revolution, which, from the satiety of the public, had long begun, in the French press. We are approaching the last dying speech and confession of the Roman *feuilleton*. The *Débats*, the most eminent French journal—whether we consider the talent it commands, or the political secrets it is always the first to announce *ex Cathedra*—is striving to begin the reform.

Within this week its proprietor, M. Bertin, assembled the celebrated writers, the heads of his establishment, J. Janin, Michel Chevalier, St. Marc Girardin, Chasles, Sacy, Barrière, Fleury, &c., and it was decided that novels should cease to form part of the daily paper as soon as it could be done without raising an outcry on the part of the subscribers, who, true to human nature, esteem little what they have, but violently lament what they lose, however worthless. The marvel is how M. Bertin could ever have adopted this system, French newspapers not having even now area sufficient for the information the most essential to men of business, whilst novels divided into 365 chapters only manage to attract attention for a time by the daily horrors and immorality they depict: at last the reader loses all appetite as well as taste for them, his palate and the "stomach of his sense" being both destroyed by the literary Cayenne. The *Press* appears ready to follow the example; it is even now publishing travels instead of novels. In another direction we see that MM. Duming, Hippolyte Babou, and Claude Saignes, its best writers, have devoted the *Courrier Français* for a new review; and M. F. Mallette has left the *National* in the lurch, disgusted with his office; as many, however, have been before him, for, as the celebrated Armand Carrel once observed, whenever a clever pen presents itself at the office of the *National*, it always finds four or five old penknives to behead it—*pour le Guillotineur*.

A year or two more and the Roman *feuilleton* will be no more—leaving it a fact of literary history that the most volatile of nations endeavoured to make Journalism the most heavy and prosy; whilst the most serious in antiquity (the Romans) opted that, of all places, in the daily chronicle of passing things, brevity is most the soul of wit; and the first Roman journalist (Cestus), whilst throwing off his quotidian records, called them the "*ludibria ventis*," for he threw his leaves to the passing, ever-changing wind of popular opinion. Our conduct in this respect is highly paradoxical and very unbecoming to our nature; for, in whatever is to be achieved in art, literature, or industry, by inspiration, or by the effort of the moment, we equal—and, in my opinion, we surpass—every other nation; but we cannot screw our courage to any struggle that is continuous and enduring. One proof of this I take to be the envy which produces the present outcry against the Jews, who have outstripped us in every department. The walls and shops of Paris are placarded by bills, announcing pamphlets for and against "King Rothschild the First" ("Le Roi Rothschild I."); and a new edition is but now appearing of M. Touvenal's "Les Juifs Rois de l'Epoque"—which, by-the-by, has had also two editions in Germany.

It is not in finance and commerce alone the Jews have beaten us; their success and popularity at the Bar and in the Chamber of Deputies is all-surpassing. It is but four days since that 10,000 persons of all classes issued from the town of Chinon, to do honour to their deputy, M. Crémieux, an Israelite. On the other hand, the classical stage of the country, with Racine and Corneille, is now placed at the mercy of a fair Jewess, Rachel; and the Minister of the Interior and the Théâtre Français are now in a state of trepidation, because the sole and absolute Queen of Tragedy, in high dudgeon at being pressed to fulfil her duties, has refused to perform any longer the conditions of her former engagement, which compelled her to act twice a week on receiving 50,000 francs a year, with three months' furlough. There is at this moment great likelihood that the Queen of French Tragedy will go and join the sole representative of French Comedy, Mlle. Plessy, who a year since abandoned the Théâtre Français and *la belle France* for the hyperborean plaudits and "golden joys" of St. Petersburg.

After a stagnant month of the dead season, the Parisians having exhausted all the subjects of excitement in which they habitually delight, have seized upon the Montpensier marriage with an eagerness nothing can surpass. Each circumstance, domestic and political, of this event has been distended so as to fill up the utmost void the most fervid imaginations of the Parisians in their longings can conceive. Unfortunately, the domestic circle and the court in which Queen Christina, aided by her husband, Munoz, so despotically rules her two Royal children, and the eight others she possesses, offers details, and daily occurrences of the most piquant as well as lamentable character; these are, however, of too degrading a nature to be revealed; but they form the medium in which Louis Philippe and his ambassadors have been compelled to move and furnish at present to French *Casualties* inexhaustible material; so much the more so as discretion is not a characteristic of official persons in France, and in the promiscuous state of society here—thanks to the King's garrulity, and the number of tattling Deputies, Peers, and Aide-de-camp, by whom the Sovereign and M. Guizot are surrounded. Every evening are chronicled all over Paris, all the smallest as well as greatest secrets of Court and Cabinet. The midnight scenes at the Escurial, commented on in Paris, are, however, unfit for publication. But they are not the only amusing results of this affair. The French are particularly amused at Lord Normanby's misadventures. Relying on the *entente cordiale*, and the amity, *all couleur de rose*, betwixt the two Sovereigns, the noble Marquis came to Paris, suspecting nothing. He had resolved to spend a month or six weeks at the waters of Vichy, and then to enjoy his blushing honours and his bed of roses at the British Embassy. As he presented his credentials a political bomb exploded at his feet; it was at his first interview, M. Guizot broke the intelligence to the new Ambassador of England. His astonishment and embarrassment were naturally indescribable—he muttered an indistinct opinion, and retired; uncertain how the Ministers at home would act; whilst he dispatched a courier to London, he hastened to Vichy, both to avoid initiatory steps on his part, as well as not to appear to confer too much importance on M. Guizot's *coup de Jarnac*. But he was destined to swim in more troublous waters than those of Vichy, and he was quickly summoned to Paris to present the protest of the English Government against an infraction of mutual amity, as unexpected as unprovoked. So much for Lord Normanby's unpropitious *début*. On the other hand, it is well known to all political men that this Spanish affair was an invention of Louis Philippe; and that, whatever may have been M. Guizot's inclination to avenge himself of his former defeat by Lord Palmerston, his principal motive, as Responsible Adviser of the Crown, in yielding himself to the King's wishes, was, by effecting this opulent marriage, to avoid presenting the Law of Dotation of the Duke de Nemours, which, in Louis Philipe's desire to increase the revenues of his family, is the thought ever uppermost, and the only measure which no Minister can attempt again without incurring general odium. Now it happens that such has been the outcry against Louis Philippe's thirst after a marriage portion in this negotiation, that he has been obliged at last to play the generous, and formally renounce the Donna Luisa's fortune. Thus, whilst France has forfeited the amity of England, and espoused a Spanish cause, which, at no distant day, she must support at the sacrifice of blood and treasure, Louis Philippe has lost at one fell swoop, and first starting, his dear ingots. But, as the French proverb says, "*Quand le vin est tiré, il faut le boire*," and the young Prince, amidst the tears and prayers of their agonised mother, have left Paris for Madrid. With them,

crowds have gone to witness, or to chronicle events for others. Theophile Gautier, the celebrated *feuilletonist*, who has already published travels in Spain, left Paris five days since, to convey the marvels of matrimonial conquest to the *Press*; whilst Strauss is at this moment crossing the Pyrenees, to ensure to the Duke of Montpensier other hands besides those of Guenillas. For the next fortnight, all Paris will be in Madrid—at least, in imagination. We can but repeat as our opinion what a great diplomatist said to M. Guizot a few days since, when he retired after a long conference:—"I suppose you now will exclaim, like the *Grand Monarque*, '*Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées*;' but, depend upon it, if the political Pyrenees are gone, the chasms and precipices are more numerous, wider, and deeper than ever."

FRANCE.

It is scarcely necessary to say that public attention is completely absorbed in Paris with the subject of the proposed marriages in Spain. Some of the papers contain very angry articles against England, and the most contradictory reports are daily circulated upon the subject.

The Marquis of Normanby has had an interview with M. Guizot, to present a protest against the marriage of the Infanta of Spain with the Duke of Montpensier. A private letter from Paris says, "The interview of the Marquis of Normanby with M. Guizot was, it is presumed, a very animated one, for when M. Guizot issued from his cabinet to conduct the noble Lord to the entrance, he was much flushed—a matter of rare occurrence with him. Lord Normanby showed quite as much colour. They had scarcely separated, when M. Guizot was besieged by persons anxious to learn what had been the nature of their conversation. It became known immediately that M. Guizot professed himself satisfied with the communication made to him, which he described as couched in terms much more moderate than he had expected. This naturally produced a favourable effect out of doors, but there is another version of the story in circulation. It is said that the protest presented to M. Guizot by Lord Normanby expressed in the most energetic terms the hostility of the British Government to the contemplated marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain, which, the document contended, would be in direct contravention of the Treaty of Utrecht. It added that even if the Treaty of Utrecht had ceased to exist, or had never had existence, the British Government would protest with equal energy against the marriage, on the broad general ground that it would affect the interests of all Europe, and disturb the balance of power. The document is described as concluding by the expression of a fear, or a conviction, that the marriage is calculated injuriously to effect the relations subsisting between France and Great Britain." This protest was immediately forwarded to the King at St. Cloud.

The *Epoque*, after quoting an announcement in a Paris paper that "Lord Normanby had presented an energetic note to M. Guizot," denies the fact, and says—"We have been assured that Lord Palmerston has perfectly dissembled, as a well-bred gentleman should, his ill-humour at the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier. His Lordship is, moreover, too able a statesman to protest energetically without a firm resolution not to confine himself to mere words. Weak Governments protest; but powerful ones act."

Orders have been received at the Palace of Compiègne to prepare apartments for a portion of the Royal Family, which intends to visit that residence towards the close of the month. The King, it was believed, would be of the party.

The most important fact announced in the French papers is that their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Montpensier and the Duke d'Anjou took their departure at six o'clock on Monday morning for Spain. They went by the railroad to Tours, where they were to arrive at twelve, and immediately to proceed to Bordeaux. Fifteen postilions and forty-two horses were ordered to be ready at every relay. M. de Vischer, the Court Inspecteur des Voyages, left on Sunday, in order to have all in readiness at the different relays. The Princes arrived at Bordeaux on Tuesday morning, and were to proceed to Bayonne in the course of the day. The following were the persons in attendance upon the Duke de Montpensier:—General Baron Athalin, Peer of France, First Aide-de-Camp to the King; Colonel Flereck, his Orderly Officer; M. A. de Lattour, his Private Secretary; and M. A. Pasquier, Surgeon, nephew of Dr. Pasquier, First Surgeon to the King and the Prince Royal. The Duke d'Anjou was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Jamin, his Aide-de-Camp; and Commandant de Beaufort d'Hautpool, his Orderly Officer. The Princes were to take their departure from Bayonne for Madrid on Thursday, travelling by post. They were to be received at Irun, the first stage on entering Spain, by the Marquises de Santa Cruz and Povar, and the Marquis d'Arana, Grandees of Spain. Their Royal Highnesses were to stop at Tolosa, Vittoria, Burgos, and Segovia, arriving at Madrid on the 5th of October.

Incendiary fires continue to desolate all France, and Burgundy in particular. Seven villages of the district of Morvand had been almost entirely consumed during the last three weeks, and, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police and the inhabitants, it had been impossible to seize the incendiaries. The whole population had been ever since on the watch, day and night, and it was dangerous for strangers to traverse the country. In the districts of Montargis and Glen the agitation was extreme. The inhabitants everywhere mounted guard, and several persons mistaken for malefactors had been either killed or wounded by the armed peasantry.

On Friday morning (last week), Jean Pétry, the waiter at a coffee-house at St. Ouen, who, it will be remembered, was last month tried and found guilty of the murder of his mistress, under revolting circumstances, and of afterwards robbing the house, was executed at the Barrière St. Jacques. He retained to the last moment the same revolting indifference which he has evinced ever since the commission of his crime; and, when ascending the steps of the scaffold, he stopped for a moment, and coolly called out in German to an acquaintance in the crowd, and asked him whether his (Pétry's) uncle was present. Almost the entire commune of St. Ouen was present at the execution. This, says one of the journals, makes the 153rd execution which has taken place in Paris since the beginning of the present century.

SPAIN.

We learn that Mr. Bulwer was received, on the 21st ult., by Queen Isabella II. in a private audience, and congratulated her Majesty on her approaching marriage. The Infanta was not present, and the excuse made (by the journals) for her absence is, that she has been slightly indisposed for the few previous days. It is evident, however, that the real reason was the awkwardness which would result from her Royal Highness' presence at an interview, demanded by the English Minister, for the purpose of congratulating the Queen on her marriage, while he, at the same time, was protesting against her own.

The Chamber of Deputies met on the 21st, but, owing to the attractions of a bull-fight, it was long before a sufficient number of members arrived in time to discuss the bill for authorising the Government to collect the taxes until the end of the year 1846. M. Gonzales Romero supported his amendment, whereby the Government was to be permitted to collect the taxes until the 31st of December, "when the new Cortes would be assembled." M. Munoz Maldonado opposed the motion, and M. Gonzales Romero replied. After two days' discussion, the vote of confidence for the collection of the taxes was passed, by a majority of 134 to 13.

The day of the marriages of the Queen and of the Infanta continues to be fixed for the 10th of October.

The *Eco del Comercio*, *Clamor Público*, *Espectador*, and *Nuevo Espectador*, having been seized on the 22nd ult., the editors of these four Progressista journals had met and agreed to a joint declaration against that arbitrary act, which they published on the 23rd. The *Espanol* was also seized for copying an article of the *Times* of the 16th on the Spanish marriages.

The *Débats* at length ventures upon an explanation in regard to alleged violence on the part of the French Ambassador, towards the Queen of Spain, to induce her to consent to marry Don Francisco. The *Débats* says:—"The evening of the 26th and that of the 27th of August, were exclusively devoted by the Queen of Spain to her usual consultations with her Ministers; and, according to her custom, her Majesty, before she withdrew to her private apartments, received at an advanced hour of the night some persons of her household. Those who pretend to be well informed on the customs of the Spanish Court ought to know that the habit of the Queen, as it was that of her mother, Queen Christina, is to consult her Ministers during the evening, and to give receptions (hold a drawing-room) during the night. It was some hours after quitting her Ministers that the Queen, who received only M. Donoso Cortes, and afterwards waited on her mother, recalled her Ministers, to announce to them her resolution. Several amongst them were still in the palace, at the office of the First Secretary of State. The others had withdrawn. All immediately assembled in her Majesty's presence. They quitted her after having received her orders, and it was during that evening that the Queen signed the convocation of the Cortes. The French Ambassador did not interfere in the slightest degree."

NEW CHURCH AT HAMBURG.

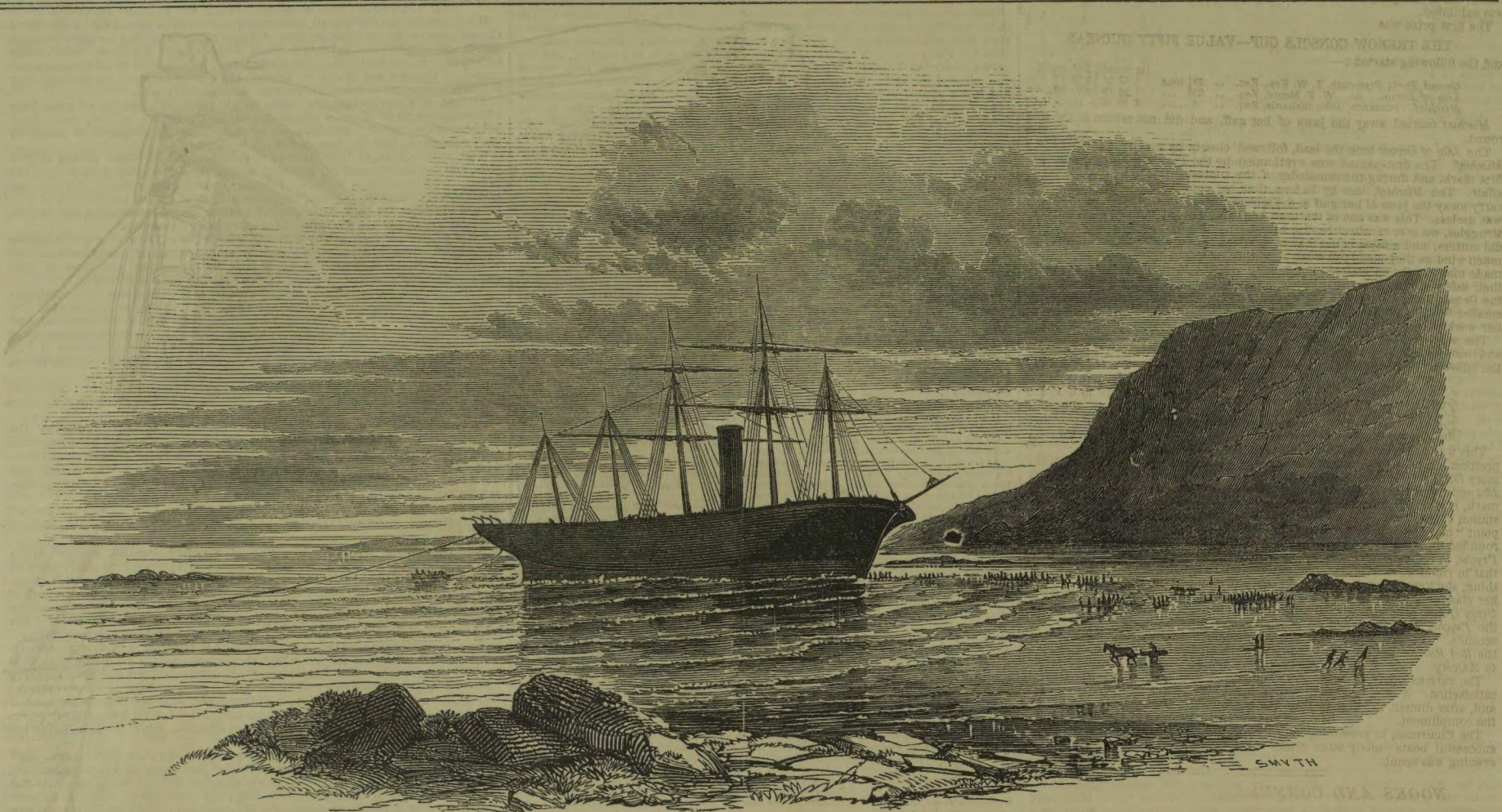
(From a Correspondent.)

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg, took place on Thursday, the 24th of September, in the presence of at least 20,000 persons; the surrounding houses, as well as the platforms, being crowded with spectators. The church is intended to occupy the site of the former one (destroyed by the great fire of 1842) in the large open space called the Hopfenmarkt. It is from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of London; the estimate being considerably above the sum intended to be applied, which was 1,000,000 marks banco, or about £80,000. The foundation, which is carried to a depth of 36 feet, was commenced last November, and is not yet completed. Round the eastern end of the new building seats were erected, rising to a height of thirty or forty feet, and accommodating about 10,000 persons. In the centre was the platform for those assisting at the ceremony, and in front was another large sloping platform for those who could not procure seats. The ceremony (which was more lengthy than is usual on such occasions in England) commenced at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with the singing of an anthem, accompanied by a military band of about thirty men selected from four regiments of the "reguliers," after which Dr. Strauch (the "pastor" of the parish) delivered a most eloquent address, which was followed by another anthem. The Chief Burgomeister then addressed the assembly, and then another anthem was sung. The Chief Burgomeister then proceeded in the usual manner to lay the first stone, being assisted by three other Members of the Senate, and four Priests, and attended by Mr. Scott, the architect, and about sixty masons dressed in leather aprons and black cocked hats, each carrying a long steel set square; two of the principal masons bearing on purple velvet cushions the silver trowel and mallet, and two more carrying the level and mabogany set-square to be used at the ceremony. Beneath the stone, which is at the north-east angle of the choir, was placed a cylindrical vessel, containing the coins, &c.; and over this was a large brass plate with an appropriate inscription. On this the stone was lowered. The ceremony concluded by each of the Priests pronouncing a blessing over the stone; after which another anthem was sung. The whole passed off well, without any accident or disturbance, which, considering the immense concourse of people, was to every one a matter of surprise, as well as congratulation, and reflects much credit on those entrusted with

COURAGE OF A FEMALE SERVANT.—The house of Mr. Preston, No. 7, Fulbourn-terrace, Harleyford-road, Kennington, was left in charge of a female relative of that gentleman, he being on the Continent, and besides herself there were two children and a female servant in the house. About one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the servant was awoke by a noise down stairs. She instantly got up, dressed, and gallantly marched down stairs with a cane in one hand, and an old sword belonging to her master in the other. On reaching her master's bedroom, she saw a man coming out of it. She immediately struck him with the sword; the fellow stumbled, his hat fell off, and, without waiting to pick it up, he rushed down stairs, and managed to make his escape. An alarm was given, and the police admitted into the house, and it was then found that a quantity of massive plate, wearing apparel, and other valuable property, were tied up, and ready to be carried away by the burglar. In the hat were found no less than four watches, three of them gold, and of considerable value, a great variety of jewellery, and purses containing ancient coin, &c., which the burglar had collected from the different depositories in the bedroom.

The vessel.

The subjoined particulars were given by a gentleman of Montreal, who was on board the *Great Britain* when she went ashore :—" He says that he was in bed and asleep at the time the vessel struck. He was awake by the concussion, and on jumping up, heard loud screams from the ladies' cabin. He ran on deck. The night was stormy, and the sea was breaking over the ship, which still continued drifting, and it drifted, he thinks, fully a mile. There was a light visible, at a distance of about a mile and a half distant, and, in reply to a question, said that they were near Argildass. An officer of the ship was examining the compass, and the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Bermuda, seeing that it did not work, asked him the reason. He replied, after some time, to the effect that there was something the matter with it. The same officer then examined the compass in the fore part of the ship, and an opinion prevailed that the compass was the cause of the disaster. On hearing this, Captain Hosken solemnly declared that there was nothing wrong with the compass. On the vessel striking, and during the remainder of the night, blue lights were burnt and guns fired, and the scene on board was most distressing. The great majority of the passengers were very ill; the Viennoise children kept crying violently around Madame Weiss; and several passengers, who ought to have shown firmness, betrayed lamentable weakness. Captain Hosken continued cool and composed, and several times



"THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.—SKETCHED ON THE MORNING AFTER SHE WENT ASHORE AT RATHMULLAN.

erred to his charts. No one retired to rest—all were full of fears; but it was found next day that one passenger had never awoke until morning. At four o'clock in the morning boats came alongside, and several persons went ashore; and, as the tide receded, men waded alongside and carried passengers ashore on their backs; several, however, wished to remain on board, but Captain Hosken insisted on their leaving the vessel, as he could not be answerable for their lives."

The following is a very interesting extract of a letter from a young lady, passenger in the *Great Britain*, to her friend in London:—"Liverpool, Sept. 26.—We have indeed been in fearful peril. The newspapers by no means represent the extent of the danger. The ship struck the rocks at ten o'clock; I had just gone to my state-room, and the instant I felt the shock I knew something was the matter. In a moment there was a second shock, and all was confusion. Men and women rushed out; the latter from their berths, and some threw themselves into the arms of strangers. We could with difficulty stand. Mr. —'s first words to me were 'I think there will be no loss of life, but the ship is gone.' 'I think there will be no loss of life!' What fearful words in a dark night, the rain falling, with wind! There was possibility, chance of it, then. Oh, I cannot tell you of the anguish of that night! The sea broke over the ship; the waves struck her like thunderclaps; the gravel grated below. There was the throwing overboard of the coals; there were the cries of children, the groans of women, the blue lights, the signal guns, even the tears of men; and amidst all rose the voice of prayer—and this for long dark hours. Oh, what a fearful night! Thy mercy, O God, alone saved us from destruction. The day dawned, and we lay between two long ledges of rock, while another stretched across our front. Five hundred yards to the right or left, two hundred yards in advance, and the ship had been dashed to pieces. Three hundred persons had perhaps been cast in that dense darkness amid the breakers! I cannot think of that night without tears; but I feel, and I gratefully acknowledge, that the hand of an all-merciful Providence was stretched out to protect and save us. God grant that I may never forget either the night or the mercy. You cannot imagine such a scene. We cannot account for the accident, but the conduct of Captain Hosken through the night was admirable. The newspapers say that the ladies went to bed; some of them, at the captain's urgent request, lay down in their dresses. Towards morning I did, in my cloak, upon the floor, and covered with a blanket brought me by a passenger. At dawn, we were lowered over the ship's side, and carried on shore in carts of sea-weed manure. We walked through an Irish bog; and Mrs. — and I lay down upon the (wooden) floor of an Irish cabin, where we found a plenty of bread, some bacon, and divided an egg among three. With much fatigue we came on to Belfast and

Liverpool. Mr. — was at one time twenty-four hours without eating or sleeping. There was an efficient Coast Guard; at one time, the Irish assembled in such numbers, that we feared a riot. To my astonishment and gratitude, all the luggage was saved. We arrived at Liverpool worn out; now we are better."

A meeting of the *Great Britain's* passengers was held in Liverpool on Monday morning, to hear the proceedings of the committee appointed to confer with Charles M'Iver, Esq., Manager of the North American Royal Mail Company. Mr. Watt spoke as follows: We waited upon Messrs. M'Iver and Co., and they told us that they had examined their contract with the Government. They had it upon their table, and they suffered us to read over the particular passages which applied to this case. The substance is, that their penalty for breaking the contract, in not having a vessel ready to be dispatched, is a forfeiture of £500 sterling for every twelve hours of delay. Independently of that, their contract must be taken as a whole, and a difficulty occurring at one time may produce, they said, a recurrence of difficulties which might extend throughout the whole term of their contract. On that ground, they were under the necessity of refusing to send any vessel of theirs. They said, however, in explaining themselves, that, in the event of any difficulty, there is no vessel in the kingdom which they could take up to answer any emergency, and which would pass the Admiralty survey. Any other vessel must be one of certain power, and not exceeding a certain duty to perform by that power. You understand me, Gentlemen—(hear, hear); it is not merely the power, but she must not be required to do more than so much through that power. They said that, in this matter, money was of no consideration with them. They would desire to accommodate, and the rate of fare would be altogether of secondary moment; and I believe this was very much the substance of our interview.—At the request of the Chairman, who said there was now no alternative but to separate without coming to any result, the committee was broken up, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

By the subjoined letter from Captain Hosken, it will be perceived he is acquitted of all blame by Captain Claxton, Secretary to the company. It is stated that one of the coast lights was not marked in Captain Hosken's chart, although it is one of 1846:—

MESSRS. GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO.

Great Britain Steam-ship, Sept. 29.
Dear Sirs—By the tug I send Mr. Smith with all the cargo she can take; a few packages may be touched with the fresh water, but I trust not damaged; all the parcels, &c., are sent; about sixteen packages of cargo are still here. Mr. Smith has account of them. I also send all the useless and troublesome men to get rid of them, and reduce expenses as much as possible. Will you please to send by tug again as soon as possible the largest hemp cable to be got in Liverpool, and a corresponding sized anchor—indeed an anchor one-third heavier than

the right weight will do better, and two cables; also two sets of good purchase-blocks, and two 44 falls of white rope (Manilla), and a coil of 3-yarn spun-yarn? I hope they may be here by Thursday morning. We should have two tugs here on Saturday, as the tide on that day will be higher than the day we came ashore. Send also the large Scotch blocks, if you please.

The weather is now moderate, but rainy; the ship makes very little water. I hope to commence discharging coals to-day. Please to send copies of this, and of all my letters, to my directors at Bristol. Captain Claxton came yesterday.

Many thanks for all your expressions of sympathy and good feeling. I want them all, I assure you; but my conscience acquits me of blame, and so does Captain Claxton, who publicly told me so yesterday. I am, yours very truly, JAMES HOSKEN.

On Friday evening, (last week), the moderate weather which hitherto had been experienced underwent a change. The wind then increased to a gale, and during the ensuing night and morning blew with violence from the south and south-east, the storm being accompanied by rain and a heavy sea. The powerful steam-tug despatched from Liverpool to the assistance of the stranded vessel was driven to seek shelter from the bay. During the strain upon the *Britain* gradually drove further ashore, until at length the strain upon the anchors became so great that the chain and hawser snapped, the upper part of the rudder-post was broken off, and a plate of iron adjoining was carried away.

A letter from Liverpool of Wednesday, says:—"The *Great Britain* now lies broadside on the bay—a worse position than formerly. Most part of her cargo arrived this morning by the *Dreadnought* steam-tug."

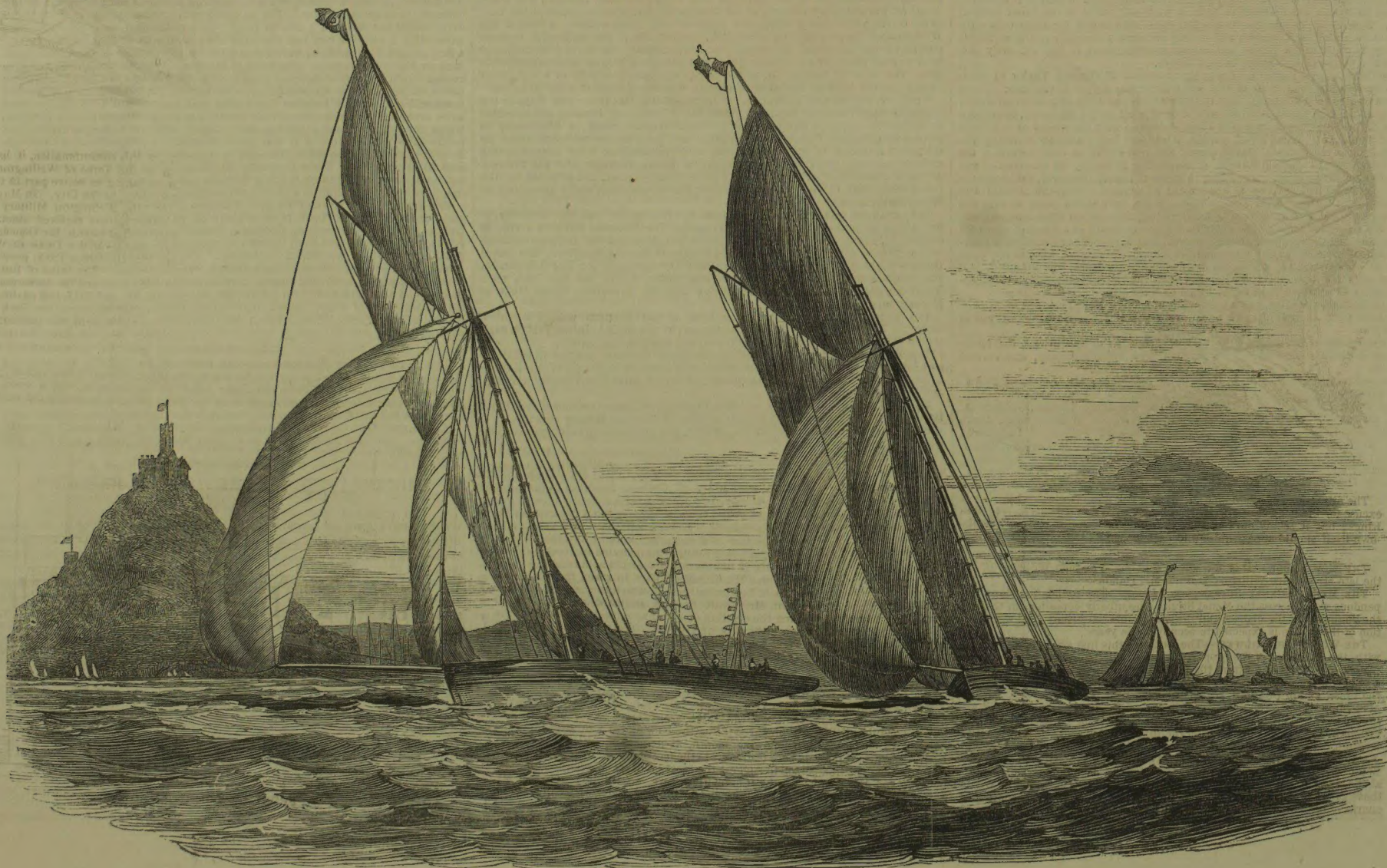
Our illustration is from a sketch by an obliging Correspondent, taken the morning after the vessel went ashore at Rathmullan; the point of Sleive Donarch in the distance; and the two rocks through which she passed.

We take this opportunity of contradicting, upon the authority of an eye-witness, the statement which has appeared in most of the accounts—that the peasantry behaved like savages. This is far from the fact: they did scramble for the luggage in the same way that London cabmen would, if not kept in order by the police. In the above case, passengers had the annoyance of seeing their baggage separated, and carried off in all directions; but, although this was very trying to witness, and occasioned damage in some instances, still, it was done with the view of saving the property; and no stealing, or "wrecking," took place, as would be understood by the statement we are anxious to correct.

THE MARAZION AND MOUNT'S BAY REGATTA.

This Regatta, the last contested race of the season, came off on Friday, the 18th ultimo, in Mount's Bay.

In consequence of the arrival in Mount's Bay of several crack yachts from



ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA, IN MOUNT'S BAY.—"THE GRAND TURK," AND "THE LILY OF DEVON."—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.

Plymouth and Falmouth, more than ordinary excitement was manifested as to the result of the regatta—and when a breeze sprang up from about S.E., and gradually but speedily freshened into a single reef gale, additional interest, if possible, was exhibited.

The first prize was

THE TRENOW CONSOLS CUP—VALUE FIFTY GUINEAS.

and the following started:—

	1st round	2nd round
Grand Turk, Plymouth, T. W. Fox, Esq. .. 28½ tons	1 57 56	3 23 17
Lily of Devon, do. W. F. Moore, Esq. .. 29½	1 58 10	3 24 52
Mischief, Penzance, John Richards, Esq. .. 8	2 10 15	

Mischief carried away the jaws of her gaff, and did not return in the second round.

The *Lily of Devon* took the lead, followed closely by the *Grand Turk* and the *Mischief*. The first-named was overhauled by the *Turk* soon after rounding the first mark, and during the remainder of the contest it was quite a neck and neck affair. The *Mischief*, less by 20 tons than her opponents, had the misfortune to carry away the jaws of her gaff in the second round, when, of course, further trial was useless. This was one of the most beautiful, and, at the same time, doubtful, struggles, we ever recollect having witnessed. The *Lily* and *Turk* are two splendid cutters, and a more equal match, perhaps, cannot be found. They had as much wind as they could tell what to do with, and each carried on to a degree that made many of the spectators, not exactly *au fait* in nautical skill, tremble for their safety. They returned close to each other—the difference being in favour of the *Grand Turk*, 1 m. 35 s.; she was entitled to an allowance of 30 seconds as the smaller boat. Close work upon a distance of about 25 miles! The *Mischief* did her work well, and her owner has reason to be proud of the boat's qualities.

The next start was looked forward to by all hands with considerable impatience; and before they slipped much doubt existed as to the result. About one o'clock the following second-class yachts started for

THE TOWN CUP—VALUE FIFTEEN POUNDS.

<i>Gipsy Queen</i> , Penzance, Millett and Borlase,	8 tons	2 39 55
<i>Ida</i> , Stonehouse, Messrs. Hocking.	10 tons	2 40 49
<i>Psyche</i> , Falmouth, J. W. Tickle	12 tons	2 43 51
<i>Red Rover</i> , Plymouth, H. Fille	12 tons	2 53 31

This was a time race of half a minute a ton. Away they went, and one of the prettiest starts and contests of the day was witnessed. The *Psyche* (better and more familiarly known as the *Jackdaw*) took the lead, followed closely by the *Ida* and the *Gipsy Queen*. Having to haul close upon a wind to round the first mark, it was soon evident that the *Gipsy* would maintain a position worthy the station of the Queen of the Travellers, and accordingly besides "looking" nearly a point "more to wind" than the best of her followers, also fore-reached them, and rounded the first mark 2½ minutes before the *Ida* and 2¼ minutes before the *Psyche*, to the amazement of every spectator. It was, however, fully expected that in running, each of her competitors would give her the go-by, but no such thing, she kept her station like a Queen, and rounded the Committee boat first of her class amid the loud applause of her admirers. It will be observed that the *Gipsy Queen*, although considerably the smaller boat, beat the *Ida* 54 seconds; the *Psyche*, 3 minutes and 56 seconds; and the *Red Rover*, 13 minutes and 36 seconds. The *Ida* and *Psyche* are unquestionably fast boats; and so used to be the *Red Rover*, and probably is now, but, like all loyal subjects, give precedence to Majesty.

The various other matches were well contested, and the rowing gave great satisfaction. A large party afterwards dined together at Marazion at the hotel, and, after dinner, the Trenow Cup was presented to Mr. Fox, who acknowledged the compliment.

The Chairman, in presenting the other prizes, complimented the owners of the successful boats—many other toasts were drunk, and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

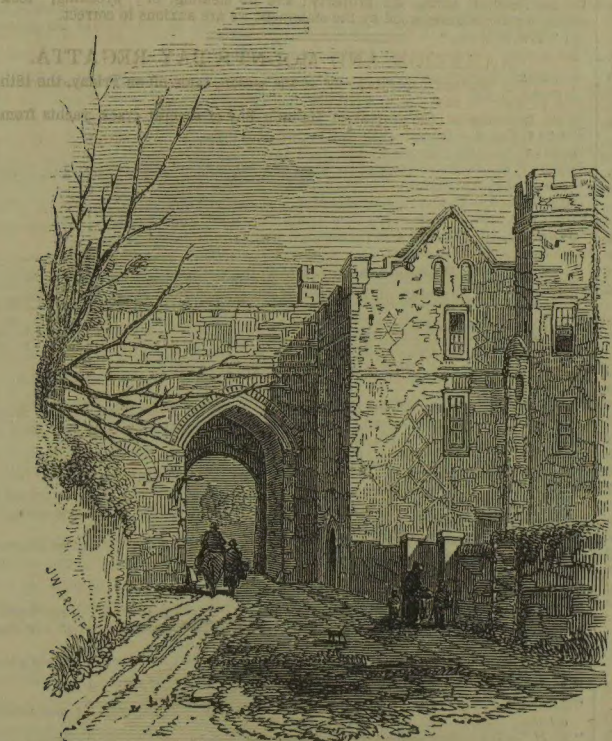
RICHMOND PALACE.

RICHMOND, from its eminent beauty, was anciently called *Sheene*, which, in the Saxon language, signifies shining or resplendent. The Royal Palace, of which some portions yet remain, appears to have been founded at an early period, as it was a residence of Edward I. Edward III. died in this Palace, it is supposed of grief for the loss of his heroic son, the Black Prince. Anne, Queen of Richard II., likewise died in the same place, and Richard, in consequence, deserted the scene of his bereavement, causing it to be defaced as a memorial of his grief. The building was repaired by Henry V., who founded three religious houses near it. According to Howel, the body of the unfortunate James V. of Scotland remained for some time embalmed at the monastery of *Sheene*. After the dissolution it was cast among some rubbish, where the workmen wantonly cut off the head, which was taken by one young glazier to Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have been struck with its sweetness, arising from the embalming materials. In 1497 the Palace of *Sheene* was destroyed by fire, but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and caused its name to be changed to that of Richmond, in memory of the title which he bore previous to obtaining the Crown. Here he likewise died.

During the reign of Mary, the Princess Elizabeth was secluded for a short time in this Palace; and it afterwards became one of her favourite places of residence. Over the gate is a chamber where this Queen closed her career, refusing to be placed in a bed, and impatiently rejecting the consolation of her attendants, full of remorse for the execution of her favourite Essex. Richmond was afterwards the residence of Henry Prince of Wales; and Bishop Duppa is said to have conducted the education of Charles II. in the same place. Some parts of the Palace were repaired by James II.; and his son, the Pretender, is said to have been nursed there.

The Gateway and the cluster of buildings immediately adjoining are all that now exist of the once favourite seat of Royalty. The general character of these remains appears to indicate the building of Henry the Seventh's time.

Several residences have been established upon the site of the old Palace, among which is Cholmondeley House, built by George, third Earl of Cholmondeley, who placed there his celebrated gallery of pictures. It afterwards became the property of the Duke of Queensbury.



REMAINS OF RICHMOND PALACE.

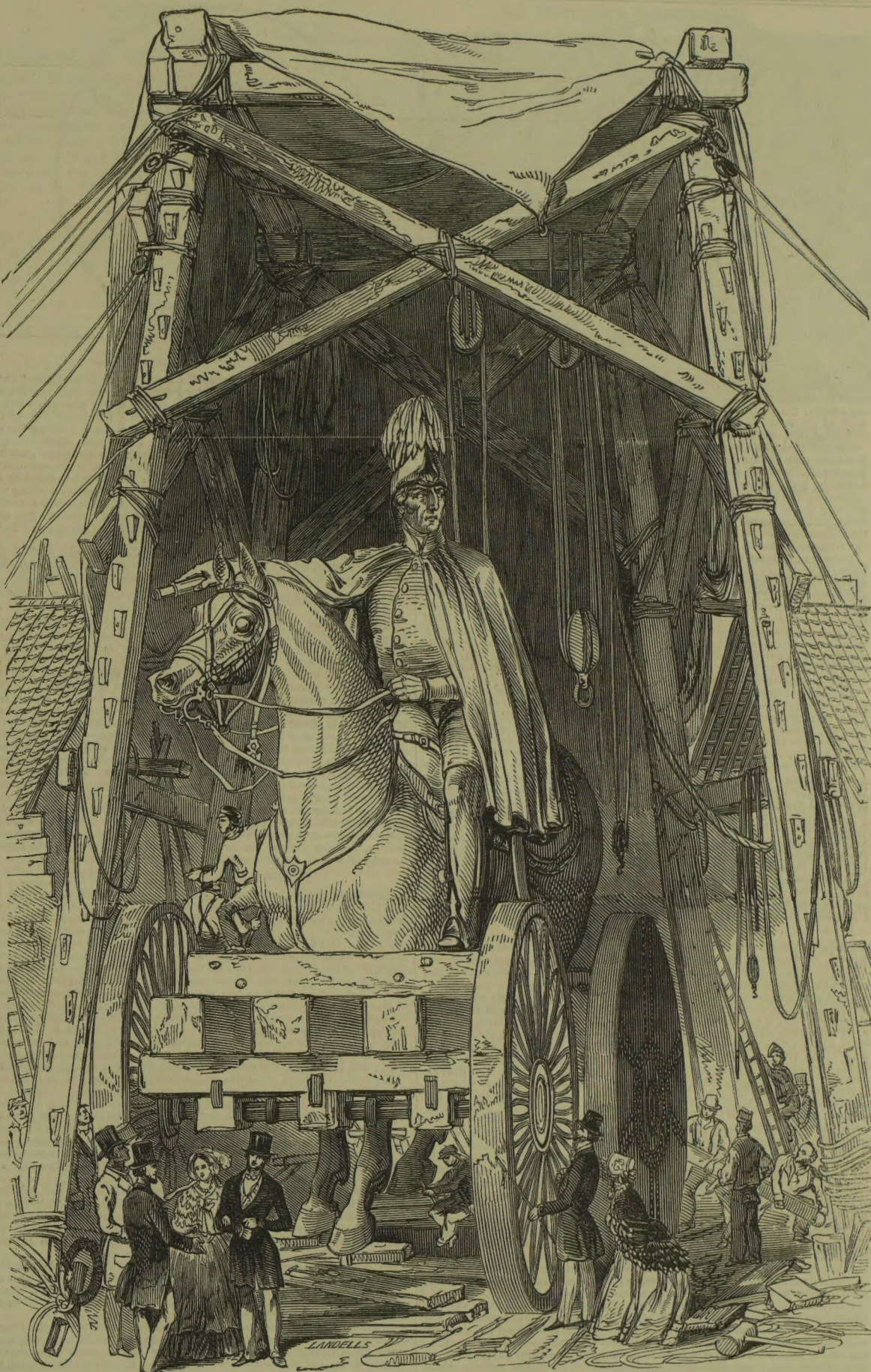
The attractions of Richmond in its fine Hill and beautiful River view are some excuse for the neglect of strangers, who have overlooked this ancient residence of Kings; but it seems curious that even the majority of persons dwelling in the town itself should appear quite unconscious of its existence.

THE NEW JUDGE.—It is now stated that Mr. Vaughan Williams is to succeed the late Mr. Justice Williams, and not Mr. Dundas.

THE MENAI TUNNEL SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The foundation stone of this stupendous work, across the Menai Straits, was quietly deposited, in the presence of the engineers of the district and the contractors, on Friday (last week). The erection of the bridge is expected to occupy three years.

THE WOOLWICH RAILWAY.—The works of this line are to be commenced forthwith, the valuation of the property required by the Company having been completed. It branches off from the present Greenwich rail about three-quarters of a mile from the junction of the Dover and Brighton lines, and, passing through the upper end of Deptford, reaches Woolwich by Lewisham and Lee. Upwards of 300 houses are to be demolished in the centre of the town to admit of its passing through. The course it takes is parallel with the boundary wall of the western part of the Dockyard, curving off to the right, south of Woolwich Church, where it continues in a straight direction within 200 yards of the Arsenal gates. It is stated to be the intention of placing two stations at Woolwich—one at that portion of the line near Plumstead-road, for the accommodation of the military at the Arsenal and Barracks; and the other at the western end of Woolwich, for those at the Royal Dockyard. The railway is expected to be completed in the course of nine months.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.



THE STATUE AT MR. WYATT'S FOUNDRY.

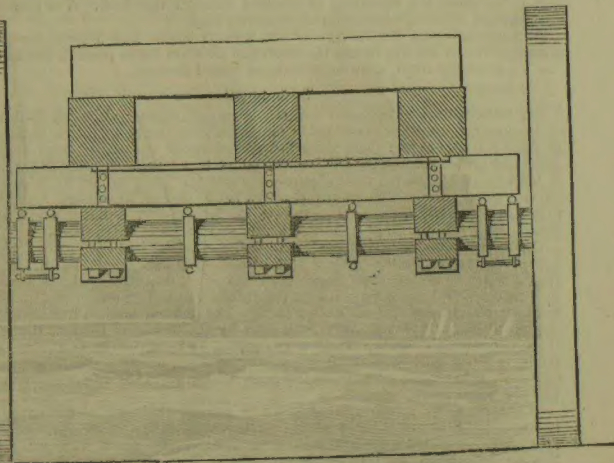
In accordance with the authorised announcement in our Journal of last week, the removal of the colossal Wellington Statue, from Mr. Wyatt's Studio, in the Harrow-road, to the area of the Green Park Arch, took place on Tuesday (Michaelmas Day), to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested in the event. The weather was bright and fair, and greatly heightened the brilliancy of the processional form in which the Statue was conveyed to its destination: the whole line, from the Harrow-road and Paddington-green, the Edgware-road, Park-lane, and Hyde Park Corner, was crowded with spectators; the house fronts and very house-tops were crowded with "desiring eyes;" and the pageant was rich in substantial show, without any of the tawdriness or ineffective meanness common to similar displays. The magnificent appearance of the household troops was in excellent keeping with the massive grandeur of the Statue itself: there was a characteristic fitness in the whole affair, and a simplicity and propriety of taste and arrangement, which drew forth a stream of grateful enthusiasm, from the moment of the starting of the pageant until its glorious reception at Hyde Park Corner. Before, however, we detail the spectacle of Tuesday, we shall briefly relate the circumstances which led to the erection of the Statue; and quote, partly from one of our previous Numbers, the authorised dimensions and other details of this colossal work of art.

ORIGIN OF THE STATUE.

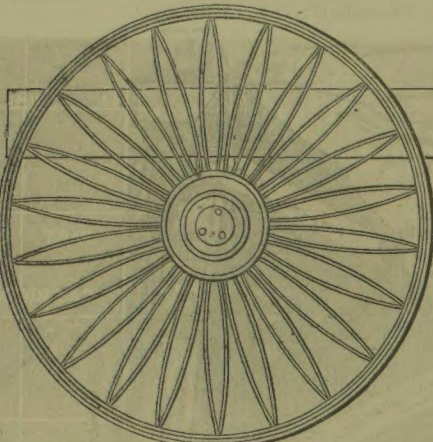
In August, 1836, Mr. Matthew Cotes Wyatt's very clever equestrian statue of George III. was placed upon its pedestal in Cockspur-street; and by the spirited execution of the charger, and the faithful portraiture of the Royal rider, the group excited considerable interest amongst such persons as were able to appreciate its artistic merits. Amidst this class of admirers was Mr. Thomas Bridge Simpson, the intelligent Common Councilman, of Leadenhall-street, who was so struck with the genius of the sculptor, Mr. Wyatt, that he addressed a letter to that gentleman, proposing the erection of a bronze equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington in the City of London. The letter did not reach Mr. Wyatt for several days; but, at length, it was replied to, and Mr. Simpson began to moot the suggestion in the City; a fund was forthwith raised by subscription; the competition for executing the Statue lay between the late Francis Chantrey and Mr. Wyatt; and was decided in favour of the former artist: the Lord Mayor, as one of the Committee, giving the casting vote. Sir Francis did not live to complete his commission, and the statue was finished by Mr. Weekes, and inaugurated in the fine area facing the New Royal Exchange, on June 18, 1844. In the following month, at a meeting of the Committee, "several persons bore testimony to the fact of Mr. T. B. Simpson having been the first person to suggest the erection of the Wellington Statue;" and the thanks of the Committee were, accordingly, voted to Mr. Simpson, "for the suggestion, and for his zeal and activity in assisting to carry it to a successful issue."

It should, however, be added that, previous to this consummation, it had been proposed to erect a colossal equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington in the western portion of the metropolis; Mr. Simpson taking an active part in the proceedings for that purpose, as he had previously done in the City. In May, 1838, the Sub-Committee of the west-end Statue, or "the Wellington Military Memorial," as it was termed, reported that the subscriptions received amounted to about £14,000; and accordingly, on the 28th of that month, the General Committee met, and resolved to erect an Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington, upon the triumphal arch at the entrance into the Green Park, provided the Queen's permission could be obtained for that purpose. The Duke of Rutland, as Chairman of the Committee, submitted to her Majesty, and the Government, the above proposition; the Queen graciously acquiesced; and the Royal gratification is known to have been expressed in anticipation of seeing upon the Park arch, a Statue of the greatest man of the country. In August, 1838, the sanction of the Treasury Board was given, and the Committee resolved that Matthew Cotes Wyatt, Esq., was, "in every respect eminently qualified to be entrusted with the execution of the proposed equestrian Statue."

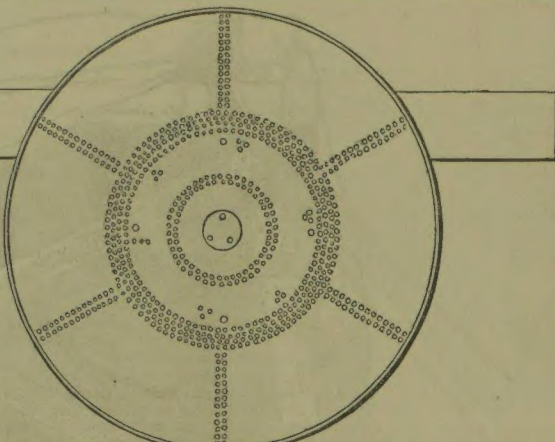
It is here important to state that Mr. Decimus Burton, the architect of the Arch, strenuously opposed the erection of the Statue thereon, and a good deal of correspondence resulted on the subject. He estimated the additional work neces-



FRONT OF THE CARRIAGE.



SIDE OF THE CARRIAGE.



ary for the purpose at £2000, and represented that the arch was not a proper place for the Statue. It would be seen that the monument was not the design of the artist of the arch, and that proportion and unity of design, so important to a work of art, would be wanting. The building (Mr. Burton stated) was small as a triumphal arch, whilst the Statue was one of the largest in the world.

The Sub-Committee then commissioned Mr. Wyatt to prepare for their inspection his designs for the Equestrian Statue, of an adequate height and size, and in the attitude, costume, and position, which he would propose. Mr. Wyatt, accordingly, prepared several models and designs, and the Sub-Committee availed themselves of a model of the Hyde Park Corner Arch to consider, which they did, with the greatest attention, the position and relative size of the Statue to be placed on the summit. Mr. Wyatt then prepared a drawing of the Arch, with the Equestrian Statue; of which the Sub-Committee approved. The Lords of the Treasury, however, objected. We have not space to detail the points.

There is one part of the Sub-Committee's Report which it is important to quote. They distinctly state, in justice to themselves and to Mr. Wyatt, that the wooden figure which was exhibited in August, 1838, on the summit of the Arch, was prepared, set up, and at length removed, without the knowledge or concurrence either of the Sub-Committee or of Mr. Wyatt, and without any intimation to them of the intention of the Government to make any such exhibition. They add, that had they been apprised of the wish of the Government for a model, they would readily have taken measures for supplying one which should have conveyed some idea of their own intentions, and of the artist's design. They, however, believe the proceeding that took place had the effect of creating a general opinion in favour of an adequate work of art in that fine position.

The Lords of the Treasury having demurred, as above, the Duke of Rutland, as Chairman of the Committee, applied to the Earl of Lincoln, when he was Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, and subsequently to Viscount Canning, when he was at the head of the same department, for a fulfilment of the promise to place the equestrian Statue on the Arch. Communications passed between them, and efforts were made to induce the Committee to forego "the unfortunate site." The Duke of Rutland, however, pressed the Government to allow the Statue to be placed on the Arch, and permission was given for the place to be prepared for its reception. In May last, Viscount Canning (after the permission was given) again interfered to prevent the erection of the Statue on the Arch, offering other places, and to apply to Parliament to pay the difference in the expense, feeling assured that it could be placed in a position more worthy of it as a national work, more in accordance with the recognised rules of art, and more creditable to the public taste. The Duke of Rutland, in reply, declined a renewal of the discussion, which had been finally settled.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the repeated discussions, in and out of Parliament, respecting the placing of the Statue upon the Arch. Suffice it to say that it is now understood to be subject to "three weeks' probation," when, if the location be proved to be injudicious, the Group will be removed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUE.

The great work has been entirely executed at Mr. Wyatt's studio, Dudley Grove House, in the Harrow Road. The Group was modeled by Mr. Wyatt, and his son, Mr. James Wyatt, who studied under his father, and has just completed a very picturesque equestrian statue of her Majesty.

The Model was commenced in May, 1840, and occupied the Artists upwards of three years. The plaister of Paris used in the stupendous work considerably exceeded 100 tons: it was formed upon a turn-plate, or revolving platform, upwards of 20 feet across, travelling upon 40 rollers, and weighing, in itself, several tons. The vastness of the Model required certain precautions to insure its entireness: thus, to give strength to the body of the horse, a beam passes through it longitudinally, like a back-bone, from which spring transverse timbers, like the ribs of a ship. From the body of the horse was a line of iron bolts, beneath which, in the early stage of the modeling, were placed props for security in shifting the figure by means of the platform, so as to obtain the most desirable positions for light, &c.

In order to reach the different parts of the Statue, a travelling stage, with a shifting floor, was constructed, so that it might be adjusted to any height.

The entire Group, we should here explain, represents the Duke of Wellington, as he appeared on the Field of Waterloo, upon his favourite horse, "Copenhagen," in a standing position. The Duke sat to the sculptor for the portrait; the head is remarkably fine, and the likeness good: the warrior wears his customary short cloak, which the artist has skilfully draped, so as to give it something of the grace of classic costume.

The general practice of casting statues need not be detailed here. The material is bronze—a compound of zinc, copper, and tin. For melting it, Mr. Wyatt erected two great furnaces; the first employed was capable of melting only twelve tons at a time, whereas, it was found desirable to cast the remainder of the Statue in larger, and, consequently, fewer pieces; a second furnace was, therefore, built, capable of melting twenty tons at a time.

The mould and core being placed in the pit in the foundry, the bronze was run into it from the furnace; and the body of the horse, and the lower portion of the rider, were thus cast in two portions of about twenty tons each. These were magnificent castings; and the effect of so large a surface of molten compound as the twenty tons presented, is described as very extraordinary. The Statue, or rather Group, was thus cast in about eight pieces. In each case, the mould was placed in the pit imbedded in sand, rammed in as tightly as possible; yet, in casting the front of the horse, by some means, six tons of metal escaped through the mould, the chest of the horse was left vacant, and the casting was consequently spoiled. In order that the legs of the horse should be capable of carrying the great weight they would have to sustain, it was found necessary to cast them solid. The other portions of the work vary from one to three inches in thickness, with strong ribs internally, to give additional strength. It is computed that the whole Group cannot weigh less than forty tons; its height approaches thirty feet; and such is the bulk of the horse that eight persons have dined within one-half of it. The following are a few of the other main dimensions:—

Girth round the Horse	..	..	..	..	ft.	in
Do, arm of..	..	..	..	..	22	8
From the Horse's hocks to the ground	..	..	..	..	5	4
From the Horse's nose to the tail..	..	..	..	..	6	0
Length of head ..	..	..	..	..	26	0
Length of each ear ..	..	..	..	..	6	0
Length of each ear ..	..	..	..	..	2	4

The Group being cast in pieces, as above, they have been joined, partly by screw-bolts, two inches in thickness, and partly fused together by a new process, twelve inches at a time; whereas, by the old method, only six inches could thus be fused at once.

In consequence of the colossal size of the Group, there were, for some time, upwards of thirty men employed at once upon the bronze; and, in case of any work being requisite to be done within the figure of the rider, the head was removed, to allow the workmen to descend through the neck. The cleansing, chasing, and finishing occupied a considerable time.

Two very accurate Engravings of Mr. Wyatt's *altier* and foundry have been already given in No. 219 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and in No. 224 are two Views of the Arch, showing the Statue placed thereon.

THE ARCH.

Our metropolis is embellished with few triumphal arches; although the history of the country furnishes abundant instances for such commemorative structures. In Paris it is otherwise: there the principal entrances are graced with triumphal gates and storied columns. The last erected of the arches—the *Arc de l'Etoile*—is, without exception, the most gigantic work of its kind, either in ancient or modern times; nor can we, perhaps, give a better idea of its colossal dimensions than by stating that eight such structures as Temple-bar, London, would stand within the great arch, that is, four in depth, and as many above them.

The Arch upon which Mr. Wyatt's colossal Statue has just been placed, formed a grand feature in the magnificent plan submitted to Parliament, in 1827, for the re-edification of Buckingham Palace. In this costly design, the above Arch was to form the Royal entrance to the palace gardens, to be laid out to suit the somewhat luxuriant taste of George the Fourth. The garden scheme was never fully realised; but, in 1828, the Arch was built by Mr. Decimus Burton, though, in those veracious guides, the *Pictures of London*, we have seen this structure attributed to Mr. Nash. Instead, however, of the Arch forming the palace-garden entrance, it has been given up to the public as the entrance to Constitution Hill and the Green Park.

The Arch, as we now see it, is 80 feet in height, exclusive of the supporting stone for the Statue. It has a single aperture, with an architrave, surmounted by an archivolt, without a sculptured keystone, which, we agree with Mr. Elmes, "is an innovation by no means pleasing." The sides are decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and the space on the wall, which corresponds in height with the capitals, has sculptured wreaths of laurel, enclosing the initials G. R. IV. and crowns alternately.

From the four central pilasters, a portion of four columns projects on two solid plinths, each of which supports two Corinthian columns. Above the entablature, on a lofty blocking course, is raised an attic, surmounted by an acroterium, on

which is placed the Statue. The soffit of the Arch is sculptured in sunken panels. The gates, by Bramah, are of massive iron scroll-work, bronzed with the royal arms in a circular centre: they are handsome, but less original in design than the superb gates of Buckingham Palace arch. Within the piers of the arch are apartments, and stairs ascending to the roof of the attic; the entrances being at the side, which, with the small windows, has a very mean effect.

Mr. Burton's original design, it should, in justice, be mentioned, has not been carried out. He proposed to embellish the main piers with groups of trophies; to place a figure of a warrior on each stylobate; to enrich the attic with a sculptural representation of an ancient triumph; to place a statue, flanking the attic, over each column; and to crown the acroterium with a figure in a quadriga, or four-horse chariot. Had these embellishments been executed, the structure would not have been condemned, as it has been, for its insipidity of design and absence of classic appropriateness.

We may here state that to give security to the immense weight which the attic has now to carry, it has been strengthened at each angle by a cross buttress; and the supporting slab is laid upon a strong brick arch.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE STATUE FROM THE FOUNDRY.

The vast Group being nearly completed, was hoisted out of the pit in the Foundry, and placed upon an immense car, constructed for the purpose at her Majesty's Dockyard, at Woolwich. To do this, the roof of the Foundry was removed; and a portion of one of the walls taken down to allow the entry of the carriage. This huge car weighs about twenty tons, and consists of a strong platform upon four equal-circumferential wheels, ten feet in diameter; the two front wheels having radiating cast-iron spokes, open; and the hind wheels being covered with sheet iron, somewhat convex in form, and bossed, so as to remind us of an immense ancient British shield. The Statue was slung within this frame or platform, the feet of the horse resting upon ledges, a short height from the ground, thus sinking the weight so low as to preclude all danger of overturning.

For nearly three weeks past the Studio has, through Mr. Wyatt's courtesy, been visited by many hundreds of the nobility and gentry. We have engraved the Statue, as it appeared upon the car, seen from the upper open end of the Foundry; as well as separate sketches of the Carriage itself.

During Monday, as a considerable portion of the Statue could be seen from the road outside the Foundry, the space was crowded by spectators watching the progress of the workmen. Towards dusk, by means of chain windlasses, ropes, pulleys, inclined planes, plank tramways, &c., the Carriage and Statue were moved just near to the gate, ready to be drawn forth next morning.

TUESDAY.—REMOVAL OF THE STATUE.

However universal the interest of this day's event proved throughout the line by which the procession was to pass, it varied, in degree, at the starting point and destination. The arrangements for the accommodation of spectators at Dudley Grove House were excellent. A large and commodious platform was constructed along the entire front of Mr. Wyatt's house, and upon it were ranges of seats, graced with a brilliant assemblage of beauty, rank, and fashion. As it was understood by the public that the removal would take place as early as ten o'clock, long before that hour the Harrow-road and the streets adjoining were thronged with well-dressed persons. Seats were erected in various places, for which sums of 1s. to 2s. 6d. were demanded and paid. Even the roofs, as well as the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood of Mr. Wyatt's foundry were crowded with anxious spectators. The whole line of route from the Harrow-road to Piccadilly was, indeed, in excitement; and the windows were mostly filled with company, and presented a scene of much gaiety and animation. Paddington-green was nearly filled; and Hyde Park was crowded, towards the Drive and principal walk.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was among the earliest to reach Mr. Wyatt's residence. Their Royal Highnesses were received, on alighting from their carriage, by Mr. Wyatt, sen., who conducted them to the Studio, and there had the honour of explaining to his illustrious visitors the mode in which the Statue was secured to the carriage; after examining which their Royal Highnesses returned to Mr. Wyatt's private residence, and took up their position on a temporary balcony erected for the express accommodation of the Royal party, and a select circle of the artist's friends.

The Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Cardigan, Adjutant-General Sir F. Trench, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. John Wilson Croker, and Mr. Simpson, were, among the members of the Committee, early on the spot. The Duke of Rutland came to town, from Woburn Abbey, expressly to take part in the ceremonial; and Lord Londonderry made the journey from Wynyard for the same purpose.

His Royal Highness Prince George, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Lord William Lennox, Sir John Beckett, Mr. George Wombwell, Mrs. Milner Gibson, and a very numerous circle of fashionables, were among those who occupied seats on Mr. Wyatt's balcony.

At half-past nine o'clock, the military appointed to take part in the proceedings of the day, arrived on the spot. These included the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Williams; the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Home, and two companies of the Fusilier Guards and Coldstream Guards, under the command of their respective officers.

A strong body of police under Mr. Superintendent Hughes, and Inspectors Shackell and Haynes, with a detachment of the detective force, were in attendance.

At ten o'clock, the Statue and Car were drawn from the interior of Mr. Wyatt's premises, into the Harrow Road; this was done by means of haulage, the ropes being manned by one hundred of the Fusilier Guards, in fatigue dress. A few minutes after eleven, the Statue was fairly drawn into the open street, where it was received with the most tremendous cheering by the assembled crowds; nearly an hour was consumed in turning the carriage into its proper track and in yoking the horses who were to draw it to its destination. These horses, twenty-nine in number, were supplied by Mr. Goding, the brewer, and were driven by ten sturdy draymen, one wearing upon his breast a Waterloo medal. The horses were crowned with laurel, and were yoked, with the exception of the two wheelers, three abreast. All having been prepared, the police with some difficulty cleared a passage, and, as the clock of Paddington Church struck twelve, the *cortège* set out amid loud and continued cheering, in the following order of procession:—

- Vidette of the 2nd Life Guards.
- The band of the same Regiment.
- Trumpeter.
- Two troops of the Life Guards.
- A body of pioneers belonging to the Fusilier Guards.
- The Carriage bearing the STATUE.
- Drawn by twenty-nine horses, three abreast.
- And escorted by a troop of 20 Life Guardsmen on either side, under the command of Captain F. M. Martyn.
- Immediately in the rear of the Statue were a body of riggers from Woolwich Dockyard, who were succeeded by 100 men of the Fusilier Guards in fatigue dress, the latter being in attendance to hold on by ropes attached to the rear of the carriage, in case of necessity.
- The band of the Fusilier Guards.
- One hundred of the Fusilier Guards in parade dress.
- The band of the Grenadier Guards.
- Two hundred of the Grenadier Guards in parade dress.
- The band of the Coldstream Guards.
- One hundred of the Coldstream Guards in parade dress.
- The procession closed with a troop of the 2nd Life Guards.

It was originally intended that the members of the Committee should have taken part in the procession, but this portion of the arrangements was ultimately not carried out.

The principal drayman who had the charge of the wheel horses is an old Waterloo man. His name is Matthias Butcher. He obtained his discharge from the army in 1820, since which period he has been in Messrs. Goding's service. The poor fellow evidently felt no small degree of pride on Tuesday in his possession of a Waterloo medal.

Whilst the carriage was stationary in front of Mr. Wyatt's house, M. Claudet, from the balcony of the Dudley Arms Tavern, opposite, made several interesting pictures of the scene by his Daguerreotype process; and our artists are indebted to this gentleman's courtesy for some aid in their sketches.

During the transit of the Statue from Mr. Wyatt's foundry to the road, that gentleman gave a *déjeuner* to his friends, the coffee served at which was made by Mrs. Ritchie, a lady who officiated at the last entertainment partaken of by the staff on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

THE PROCESSION.

The shout of wonder and welcome as the stupendous Statue and Car moved on, was very striking; and there was a picturesqueness about the accessories which much aided this effect. The sun was shining brilliantly, and lighted up the stupendous figure; the helmets, cuirasses, swords, and bayonets of the military, flashed in the bright glare; the music of the bands, the firing of guns, and the shouts of the people, made the whole spectacle very impressive. All eyes were,

at first, centred upon the Statue; at whose base were clustering the artisans who had assisted in its execution, headed by Mr. James Wyatt, the sculptor. The magnitude of the figure, in comparison with the surrounding groups, more than once reminded one of "hero-worship; but, the shouts and enthusiasm of the people bespoke their grateful triumph. At starting, the National Anthem was played. The progress for some distance being down hill, the fatigue guard acted as a drag, by holding on the ropes at the rear. Then, there was a slight halt: the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes;" the Car again moved on; and the surprise at its rapidity was very great.

The Procession advanced at a comparatively rapid rate, through the Harrow-road, into the Edgware-road; the carriage passing the occasional curves without difficulty until it arrived at Upper Seymour-street, where a short pause was made, to give the horses breathing time.

Again in motion, the next stoppage was occasioned by the accidental lock of one of the off wheels against a post in the centre of the crossing at the junction of Oxford-street and the Edgware-road.

This was soon overcome; and the *cortège* moved on, turning down Park-lane, at which point our Artist has sketched the spectacle.

Thence the procession advanced uninterruptedly until it reached Dudley House, where the breakage of one of the carriage shafts caused considerable delay. We here noticed that the colossal hero reached to the top of the lofty verandah of the drawing-room floor of Dudley House. Up to this time, the transit had occupied little more than half-an-hour.

The carriage being repaired, the procession again moved on, amidst the inspiring strains of the fine martial music, and the cheers of the people.

The sharp turning out of Park-lane into Piccadilly, which had been looked upon as the most dangerous point of the journey, was cleared in masterly manner; and the horses, laying to their work in good earnest, brought the carriage opposite the end of Hamilton-place, in first-rate style. Here another delay of some duration took place, owing to the breaking of a second shaft, there being five to the carriage in all.

Again the procession advanced; and at half-past one o'clock the Statue arrived opposite Apsley House, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and then the cheers were redoubled. The scene at this moment was exceedingly animated, the large area in front of the arch being filled with thousands of people, extending far into Hyde-park. The windows of the surrounding mansions presented large parties of elegantly-dressed ladies, and the roofs also contributed their share of accommodation to other spectators.

At Apsley House, a distinguished party was assembled to witness the installation of this tribute to the prowess of the noble proprietor; amongst whom we observed her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, his Royal Highness Prince George, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, the Earl Howe, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Marchioness of Worcester, Viscount Strangford, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Sir Andrew Barnard, the Right Hon. H. Pierrepont, Mr. Culling E. Smith, Mr. Hardwicke, Lord Charles Wellesley, and the following members of the Committee:—The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Cardigan, Sir Frederick Trench, Mr. John Wilson Croker, Mr. Simpson, &c.

The Queen Dowager, with the Princess of Prussia, the Countess of Westmoreland, and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, formed a group at the extreme western balcony. Lord Charles Wellesley was in attendance on her Majesty. Both the Queen and her illustrious relative manifested great interest in the scene.

The Statue having been brought opposite the scaffolding intended for its elevation to the summit of the Arch, the horses were detached, and it was then drawn into the desired position by means of two windlasses; at a quarter to four o'clock, the ropes were thrown off, and all was prepared for raising it to its intended site, but it was too late to commence this operation until next day.

After the Statue had been brought opposite the scaffolding, the Queen Dowager requested Mr. Hardwicke to inquire of Mr. Wyatt whether there was a probability of its being elevated during the afternoon, as in that event she should wish to remain and observe the ceremony.

Its being considered unadvisable was communicated to her Majesty, who shortly afterwards left for Marlborough House, accompanied by the Princess of Prussia.

On the arrival of the Statue in the road, the troops formed, the bands continued to play, and the whole scene was very animated. After the Statue had been turned and drawn in near the left foot of the Triumphal Arch, the horse and infantry were formed again, and marched off to their respective quarters; but hundreds of persons continued about the spot for the remainder of the evening inspecting the vast work.

Notwithstanding the crowd, we heard of no accident of any importance, and are happy to add that the conduct of all parties—spectators, police, and military—was highly praiseworthy; and, by order on the one side, and patience and forbearance on the other, the whole of the proceedings passed off without leaving any occasion for regret. In the evening, Messrs. Goding's men, the drivers, &c., thirty-eight in number, were regaled with a supper of roast beef, geese, &c. This vanished Fallacy the First respecting the Great Statue, the removal of which entire was predicted as a rash and unsafe attempt, likely to be attended with all sorts of catastrophes—as breaking-in of the sewers, cutting up the road, and other failures. In all these matters, the vapourers were disappointed; but the mass of the people were delighted with the mechanical precision with which the whole labour was managed.

Mr. Wyatt was present during the day, and actively engaged in superintending the movements of the workmen. He was accompanied by his four sons—Mr. Wyatt (of the Queen's Household), Mr. George Wyatt, Mr. Henry Wyatt, and Mr. James Wyatt.

Mr. Wyatt did not accompany the Statue, as has been stated; but proceeded in his carriage through the Park, accompanied by Mr. Simpson; and in his route, received the congratulations of several distinguished personages, on the successful event of the day.

We may here add, that the letters of the Artist's name form the embroidery of the saddle-cloth, in the same way that Sir Joshua Reynolds printed his name, much to the satisfaction of Mrs. Siddons, on the skirt of the dress of his celebrated "Tragic Muse."

(Continued on page 224.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 4.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 5.—Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152.
TUESDAY, 6.—Mercury rises at 5h. 57m. a.m., midway between the E. and E. by S.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Zimmerman died, 1795.
THURSDAY, 8.—Venus rises at 4h. 30m. a.m., near the E.
FRIDAY, 9.—St. Denis—Mars rises at 5h. 14m. a.m., near the E.
SATURDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Michaelmas Terms begin.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 10.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 1 46 h. m. 2 8	M. 2 30 h. m. 2 52	M. 3 14 h. m. 3 31	M. 3 56 h. m. 4 16	M. 4 36 h. m. 4 57	M. 5 16 h. m. 5 38

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Clerk" should apply for the Details of the Provident Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association at the Office, 60, King William-street: its provisions will meet the exigencies stated by our Correspondent.
- "T. Flisho."—The marriage is valid.
- "J. G." Monmouth, can only obtain the Licence from the Magistrates.
- "Isabella P."—Perhaps, opium is the safest anodyne; but we do not recommend its administration without the sanction of a competent authority. We have not before heard of "charpie."
- "A Country Curate" will find *Mawe's* work on Gardening, with the latest improvements, a very useful work.
- "Nihil." St. Helier's, is unmeaningly mysterious.
- "Guilemus." Crumlin, should address a Letter to the Treasury.
- "W. A." Postglencane.—The Screw applied to the propulsion of Steam-boats is illustrated in our account of the Great Britain steam-ship, in No. 63 of our Journal. The suggestion shall be attended to.
- "An Old Reader." Clifton, may consult, with advantage, Dr. James Johnson's work entitled "Change of Air," &c., in the choice of climate.
- "A Subscriber." Belfast, is thanked for the Sketch.
- "Sleaz." Liverpool.—Mr. Charles Knight's edition of "Shakspeare," in one volume, octavo.
- "A. H."—We cannot undertake to express any opinion on such a subject, but there is no class of the community more cruelly slandered than actresses and concert singers.
- "S. D. C."—In Spanish, the s is pronounced at the end of the word Blas.
- "Capodivilla."—Mlle. Rachel is unquestionably the greatest actress, although the talent of our fair countrywoman is great. Madame Thillon's songs in the "Black Domino" may be had of any Music Publisher. A Portrait of the Syren has appeared in our columns, and may be had by application at the Office.
- "Amigo a la Espana."—We have not the music of Riego's Hymn and the "Jota Aragonesa." Apply to Wessel and Co., Regent-street.
- "Paganini."—This violinist died at Nice, on the 27th of May, 1840, aged fifty-six years.
- "Organo."—The organ of St. Olave, Southwark, is the finest in London: next to that we should place the St. Peter's instrument, Cornhill.
- "Viator Cantab" wishes to ascertain the intent of the erection of the small obelisk on the Cambridge Railway, between Roydon and Broxbourne.
- "An Old Subscriber."—Bainbridge's Flyfisher's Guide, (Longmans), price 10s. 6d., is a capital work. The price of the second work named is 2s.
- "C. L. C." Rudgwick.—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.
- "G. T. N." Liverpool, is thanked for his letter. The surmise in the postscript is not correct.
- "A Schoolboy." Liverpool.—Knight's Cabinet History of England, now publishing. We do not know the level of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.
- "Tyro" must refer to the Crane-fly, (*Tipula sylvestris*), "father-long-legs," so numerous at this season.
- "A Dublin Tradesman" will be permitted to carry on business by retail, for twelve months, in the City of London, before he is called upon to take up his Freedom.
- "Fad."—The altar fresco of the Crucifixion, in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields, is the work of M. Aglio, an Italian artist. A Postmaster is not justified in demanding a fee for prepaid letters left at his office.
- "G. T. N."—The back Numbers may be had, by order, of Aubert et Cie., Place de la Bourse, at Paris.

"Heraldicus."—The Peerage conferred on the late Lord Metcalfe was limited to the heirs male of his body; and, as his Lordship had no son, the title, of course, expired with him. The abeyance of the Barony of Fitz Walter has not been determined in favour of Sir Brook Bridges, Bart.

"S. R."—We believe that the address of Sir Thomas Bouchier is Chatham Dock-yard.

"An Esquire."—It is not at all necessary to use the crescent, or any mark of distinction in the Arms.

"D. A." Cupar, Fife.—Boil the roe; and, when it is cold, salt it well; and then put it into a glazed earthen pot, covering the bottom with wool, and putting a layer of wool between each layer of roe as you fill up the pot. Tie the mouth of the pot close up, and keep it in a cool place. The night before the prepared roe, steep as much of it as you may require in rum or any other kind of spirits.

"J. P. T."—Colchester is, probably, the most perfect Anglo-Roman town remaining in England.

"G. T. W." does not state whether the Chess-Board is covered with leather.

"Wick." should read the art, "Anatomy," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."

"E. A." Kennington.—See "Faulkner's History of Kennington."

"Sculptor" is thanked.

"A Subscriber" should apply for Hair Dye at a Perfumer's.

"S. C." is thanked for the account of the laying of the first stone of the New Church at Hamburg.

"Ellen."—We regret that we cannot assist our Correspondent.

"Chas. B."—The robe of Hibernia is green.

"W. J."—The Art-Union office-hours are from 10 to 4.

"T. S. W."—Macclesfield.—The whole of the British Hussar uniform is of Hungarian origin.

"G. W. R."—"Lebahn's German in One Volume" is published by Black, 8, Wellington-street, price 6s. Mr. H. Bulwer, the British Ambassador at the Spanish Court, is the brother of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

"Norfolk."—Mr. Nuge's successors are Messrs. Atkins and Sercombe, 20, St. James's-street.

"G. F. W." should read a paper in "Fraser's Magazine" for the present month, in which the Edible Birds' Nests are well described.

"W. B." Kelfield.—The British Museum is considerably larger than any Museum at Boulogne.

"W. B." Lostwithiel, is thanked; but we have not room for the Song.

INELIGIBLE.—Stanzas, by "Theresa."—A Sonnet, by "G. E. H."

*** Our Magazine Column is unavoidably deferred.

THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON.—Next week we shall present to our readers a Portrait of the venerable Thomas Clarkson, whose death took place on Saturday last. The Engraving will be accompanied by a copious Memoir of the eventful life of the Philanthropist by one of his Relatives.

ERRATUM.—A Correspondent states that, in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS for Saturday, the 26th Sept., the name of the Rev. Robert George Hooper Richards, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, is inserted by mistake, instead of the Rev. Robert George Hooper Orchard, who was ordained a Priest by the Bishop of Exeter, on Sunday, Sept. 20th.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1846.

The excitement on the Spanish Marriage question is cooling down, and the quarrel will end without perdition of souls. The alliances of Princes are now of very secondary importance, and as to the Royal Families of France and Spain, they have been accustomed to intermarry for centuries without the smallest approach to an amalgamation between the two nations. To "protest" and appeal to old forgotten treaties may furnish occupation for diplomatists, but the people of this country take very little interest in the affair. As to the terms of treaties, is England in a position to insist very strictly upon such an observance?

To get rid of a temporary difficulty, as to the Sugar Duties, an English Minister not more than a year ago, explained away, with an ingenuity worthy of Nisi Prius, all the clauses of the commercial treaty between Spain and England that bore upon ourselves. In fact, to go back a century, or as in this Spanish Marriage case, eight or nine hundred years, for terms and conditions, is little less than absurd; men will not be bound by compacts the living reasons for which have long since perished. We believe the national feeling in all three countries, in Spain, France, and England, has been overrated and overstated by the journals.

As far as England is concerned, no possible interposition of French influence in Spain can make the commercial code of that country more absurd than it is, or more destructive of its revenue and prosperity; any change that is made, must perforce be for the better: so far, we have no reason to be alarmed. If Louis Philippe, in his anxiety to get a rich wife for his son, has thrust his head into a political hornet's nest, it is no concern of ours; and if he kindles a civil war in Spain, those who are concerned in the issue may fight it out among them. In case of direct injury or insult, nothing is clearer than the course England would have to take; but this Royal intermarriage is no *casus belli*. What reason could an English Minister give to Parliament for plunging into a war for such a cause? Could we land our regiments at Barcelona, and say, fight and destroy, for Isabella's sister must not marry? We could not; no injury can be proved, though the family of Louis Philippe may have gained an advantage. We have more serious matters to attend to at home.

The accounts of the state of Ireland grow darker and darker. Famine seems to be doing its worst, and the extreme of want is producing revolt and riot; at Dungarvan it appears that the military have been obliged to fire on the people—with fatal effect. This is one of the horrors attending on scarcity; the rebellion it excites is of the worst kind; the aggressors find a certain amount of sympathy and excuse, which, although against our judgment, it is impossible to withhold. The Autumn and Winter will, we fear, be a period of gloom and unusual difficulty; we have no doubt the assurances of Lord John Russell at the Sheriff's dinner, on Wednesday, will be carried out, and that the parts of the empire that are strong will send aid to those that are weak; but it is the misfortune of all such interposition to be slow in its effect; between the time of pressure and the arrival of relief, the evil becomes insupportable, and the mass makes a wild and desperate attempt to snatch a remedy at all risks, with this sad and heart-rending result.

THE MEXICAN WAR appears to be at a stand-still for the moment. Those who know anything of military operations will not consider it amounts to a check: a country without roads or means of conveyance is not the place for rapid movements. The fortune of war is proverbially a chequered one, and the American force is not exempted from it. There has been a mutiny or revolt in part of the army; the causes are unexplained, but it was not quelled without loss of life. An American ship of war has also been wrecked, and part of her crew captured by the Mexicans, who will no doubt make the most of the accident in their peculiar manner. But the ability on their part to make an effectual resistance to the invasion does not exist. The whole race seems decayed, and the fabric of society broken down: to such a pitch have misgovernment and oppression been carried, that it is said many provinces of Mexico are perfectly indifferent what Government they fall under, since none can be worse than their own.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington it is said will shortly go to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey to inspect the fortifications of those dependencies. His Grace arrived at Walmer Castle on Saturday evening from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and has only a small circle staying there, among whom are the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot and Lady Charles Wellesley. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro are expected to arrive at Walmer Castle about the 20th inst from Germany.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday (last week) Frederick A. Lushington, Esq., youngest son of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., led to the altar at Lyndhurst, Hants, Lady Margaret Julia Hay, youngest daughter of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll. The Dowager Countess of Erroll, Lady Isabella Wemyss, the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Lady Carolina Morant, Sir H. and Lady Lushington, &c., were present at the ceremony.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail arrived this morning, *via* Trieste, by Lieutenant Waghorn's Extraordinary Express. The Times publishes letters from Bombay to the 27th of August, but the news from India generally is unimportant. Preparations were in progress for the approaching convulsion in the Sikh territory. Scinde was quite tranquil. An attempt had been made in Cabul to induce Dost Mahomed to enlist in another plot against the English, but the old Dost was too wary to expose himself again to the chances of a conflict with the British, particularly after their recent successes at Lahore. Akbar Khan was not pleased with the pacific policy of his father.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Another Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at the official residence of Lord John Russell, in Downing-street. Previous to the Council, several of the Ministers had interviews with the noble Lord.

DEATH OF MRS. HIND.—The death of Mrs. Hind, the widow of the late Mr. William Hind, who was killed by the accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, in the month of July, is announced. On the arrival of her wounded husband, Mrs. Hind sustained such a shock, that the physicians pronounced her recovery from its effects scarcely possible. With a view to her restoration, she was removed from the scene of distress to Peckham, where she died on Wednesday morning.

COAL PIT EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—Last Monday morning a dreadful accident from explosion of fire-damp, whereby six lives have been lost, occurred at a pit connected with the Clyde Iron Works, the property of Messrs. Dunlop, a few miles up the Clyde from Glasgow. The pit in which the accident occurred is called Bogle's Hole, and is situated within a stone-throw of the river-side. The majority, if not the whole, of the men were married, and have left widows and families.

LAMENTABLE LOSS OF LIFE AT THE ABERDEEN RAILWAY WORKS.—Last Monday morning, three arches on the railway works near Aberdeen gave way, burying a number of the workmen. Nine persons were killed, and several others have been severely injured. At present, the immediate cause of the falling of the arches is not known. The building was only level with the keystone, and the arches are said to have burst in the middle.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ELTHAM, KENT.—A dreadful murder of a woman and child, with the suicide of the perpetrator of the deed, took place on Wednesday morning, at Eltham. From the evidence given at the inquest, it appears that Sharruck Rudd Bragg, a bricklayer, had murdered his wife and child, by beating them over the temples with a hammer, and afterwards cut his own throat. When the deed became known, which was discovered through the blood draining from the floor of the bed-room to the room below, the man was dead, but the woman and child, though totally senseless, still breathed. The child, aged five years, died about two hours after the discovery was made; but the woman lingered till about ten o'clock in the forenoon. When discovered, an infant, aged four months, was found by the side of the woman, uninjured. The Coroner said that, from the evidence adduced, no doubt could exist as to the man at the time being insane, and verdicts to that effect were accordingly returned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Our latest advices from Spain state that, as had been arranged, Count Bresson, the French Ambassador, on the 25th ult., had an audience of the Queens Isabella and Christina, to receive their formal consent to the marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier. Three of the Court carriages, attended by a numerous suite of servants in their full-dress liveries, and escorted by a detachment of cavalry, went to the Count's hotel to bring him to the Palace. In the square in front of the Palace trophies were raised; and on his arriving at the foot of the staircase, he was received by all the majordomos on duty, in their full costume. Their Majesties, surrounded by Grandes, Ministers, Ladies of Honour, and Chamberlains, were standing on the platform in front of the Throne. On being introduced, Count Bresson delivered an address to Queen Christina, entreating her solemn consent to the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier.

Queen Christina replied:—"The approaching marriages of my beloved daughters cause me the joy of seeing fulfilled on one and the same day all my hopes, all my desires. By these unions I see insured the happiness of these pledges of my maternal love, as well as a futurity of peace and concord for this magnificent nation, which I call with pride my country. I give at the same time to your Sovereign the most striking proof of my affection by consenting, with all the effusion of my heart, to the marriage of my beloved daughter, the Infanta, with the Duke de Montpensier. She will thus enter an august family, who by their practice form an example of every private and public virtue."

Count Bresson then addressed Queen Isabella in the following terms:—"Madam.—Your Majesty has not been contented with insuring your own happiness and that of Spain, by giving your hand to a Prince most worthy of his high destiny, but you have also thought of the happiness of a beloved sister, and desired to consent to her union with the youngest son of a King who was already bound to your Majesty by so many ties, and to Spain by sympathy, and his admiration for a people standing so high in history. To-day, the Cortes of the Kingdom, so enlightened and so patriotic, have, by their deliberations and addresses, partaken in the wishes and intentions of your Majesty; and I come in the name of the King, my august Sovereign, to request that you will first accept his congratulations and best wishes; and next, that you will solemnly confirm the consent already granted by you for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta Donna Luisa Fernanda with his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier."

Her Majesty Queen Isabella replied:—"Called by Divine Providence to fill the throne of Spain, the happiness of this great nation has ever been the object of all my endeavours. My heart flutters with the hope that I have secured it by the union I am about to contract. The Prince who is about to call himself my consort is worthy of the title from his high qualities. I am also indebted to Divine Providence for a companion of my childhood, who has been inseparable from me from my infancy—a sister whom I love tenderly, and whose happiness I wished to insure as my own. May God grant me the consolation of knowing that my object has been attained by giving her hand to the youngest son of your King—to a Prince whose eminent merits already recall the rare virtues of his august father. Encouraged by the vote of the Cortes of the kingdom, whose loyal and sincere congratulations I have just received, I declare to you, Sir, that I repeat and solemnly confirm my Royal consent to the celebration of the marriage of my well-beloved sister, the Infanta of Spain, Donna Luisa Fernanda de Bourbon, to Prince Antoine Marie Philippe Louis of Orleans, Duke de Montpensier. I request, Sir, that you will make this known to your Sovereign, my well-beloved uncle, whose congratulations I accept with the most lively gratitude. And may the Almighty, who so visibly guides and protects him, grant that these two marriages may be pledges for the happiness of our two families, and for the peace and prosperity of the two nations."

Queen Christina afterwards sent the Marchioness De Santa Cruz, the Camerera Mayor, to bring the Infanta, whom the Count thus addressed:—"Madam.—Heaven presided over your birth; and your Royal Highness has had every gift, every grace bestowed upon you. Happy the Prince on whom the choice of your Royal Highness has fallen, and who is called upon to unite his fate to yours. In saying to your Royal Highness that already the heart of your future husband is filled alone with this happiness, I only interpret the sentiments which he himself will shortly express to you in person, if your Royal Highness shall deign to confirm solemnly on this day the consent you have already granted."

Her Royal Highness, after having obtained the consent of her august mother, and sister, answered:—"Intimately convinced that the counsels of my tender mother, and the advice of my well-beloved sister, can have no other view than the double object of my happiness and the interests of my country, I confirm with joy, Sir, the consent I have already given, and solemnly accept the offer made to me of the hand of a Prince whose qualities are so eminent. It is with happiness, that, on this occasion, I yield to the desires of my family."

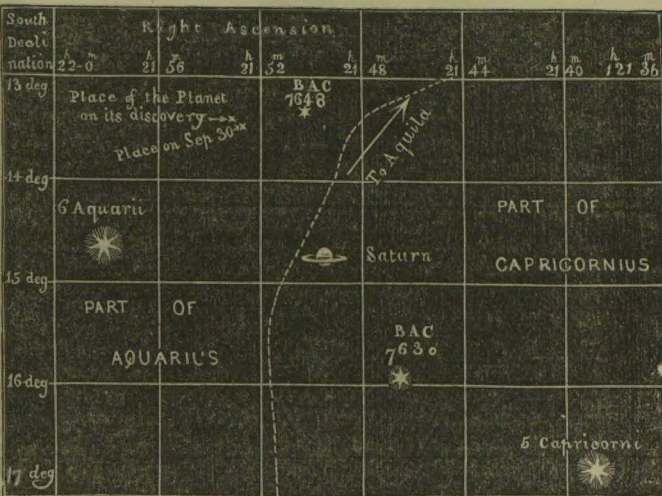
Before he withdrew, Count Bresson delivered to her Royal Highness the portrait of her affianced bridegroom, which she accepted with evident satisfaction. On his return to the Embassy, he was received with great respect by the immense crowd assembled on the occasion. Count Bresson distributed 10,000 francs among the poor of Madrid and the servants of the Royal stables.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following:—"We have just received a letter from the frontiers of Spain, stating that eighty insurgents, amongst whom are several priests, have been taken and shot. At Seu d'Urgel, several priests have been strangled, amongst whom is the Vicar Gazi."

PROVISION RIOTS IN PARIS.—A rather serious disturbance took place on Wednesday night in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, occasioned by an augmentation (of four centimes) in the price of the four pounds loaf. The inhabitants of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine and adjacent streets, chiefly inhabited by cabinet-makers, white-smiths, &c., assembled in considerable numbers, at seven o'clock in the evening, and proceeded to the bakers' shops in the vicinity, in order to lay in provisions of bread, in consequence of the rise in price which was to commence on Thursday morning. The quantity left after the sale of the day was soon disposed of, and the crowd increasing became riotous, and broke the shop fronts and several of the gas lamps. This scene continued for some time, and about half-past nine the mob commenced raising a barricade across the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, with the stones of the Rue Lenoir, which they unpaired with incredible celerity. The Horse Municipal Guard soon afterwards arrived, and rode among the crowds several times, but they always opened their masses and gave them free passage, closing immediately behind them. A battalion of the 48th Foot, headed by its Colonel, afterwards came to the spot. They were received with cries of "Vive la Ligne!" and the tumult having lasted until near midnight, the populace began gradually to disperse, and the streets became comparatively quiet. The rioters did not, however, separate without making an appointment for rendezvous at the same quarter on Thursday evening. The bakers having been prevented baking in the night, carts, loaded with bread, on Thursday morning arrived from all quarters, and the bread they contained was sold in the street.

WOBURN ABBEY.—The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are entertaining a large party of distinguished visitors at Woburn Abbey. The Duke of Rutland, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Lady Elizabeth Elliot, Viscount and Viscountess Melgund, &c., are among the visitors.

LE VERRIER'S NEW PLANET.



(To the Editor.)

THE circumstance of the discovery of a new Planet at any time cannot fail to be highly interesting, and must necessarily attract much attention. The discovery of a Planet in the place assigned to it by theory must be highly gratifying indeed. For some years past, the Planet Uranus has attracted much attention from the circumstance of its anomalous motions; it being apparently beyond the influence of gravitation, and lately from its departing more and more from its predicted places; the amount of these departures have been the base upon which calculations have been made upon the effects of a supposed planet, of a certain size, mass, &c., which would account for the motions of Uranus, and restore it to the government of the same laws as govern the other Planets. The result of these calculations is the discovery of a new Planet, and it must be considered as one of the greatest triumphs of Theoretical Astronomy.

Le Verrier was the first to perform these calculations; and, on Sept. 23rd, Dr. Galle, at Berlin, received a letter from him, requesting him to search for the then hypothetical Planet; and, on the same evening, during a comparison of the heavens with Dr. Bessel's map, he saw a star of the eighth magnitude not marked on the map, in the constellation of Aquarius, as marked in the Chart engraved above. Dr. Galle immediately compared its place fifteen times with the star marked on the Chart, British Association Catalogue, No. 7648; and the celebrated Encke took five comparisons with the same star. Its motion, however, was so slow, that it was necessary to wait till the next night, which, most fortunately, was such as to admit of other comparisons being made. The same object was found to have retrograded from the place it held on the previous night, and its place in the heavens was found to be as follows:—

h. m. s. d. m. s.
Sept. 23, at 12 0 14.6, Berlin Mean Time, the Right Ascension was 21 53 17
Sept. 23, at 8 54 40.6, Berlin Mean Time, the Right Ascension was 21 53 13
and its South Declination was 13 24 8.2
and it was 13 24 29.7

Mr. Hind, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, saw the Planet on Sept. 30 and he found it to be situated as follows:—

h. m. s. d. m. s.
Sept. 30, at 8 16 21, Greenwich Mean Time, the Right Ascension was 21 52 47.15
and its South Declination was 13 27 20

The motion agrees fully with Le Verrier's hypothetical motion; so that this is a most splendid discovery. It will be seen in the Chart that it is near to the Planet Saturn.

Blackheath, Oct. 1, 1846.

JAMES GLAISHER.

IRELAND.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED AT DUNGARVAN.

We regret to hear that serious riots have taken place in the town of Dungarvan, County Waterford, which it is feared will lead to loss of life. The particulars are contained in the following letter, dated:—

"Dungarvan, Tuesday Evening.

"Serious riots, I grieve to say, have taken place in this town. Yesterday vast numbers of people, to the amount of eleven or twelve thousand, marched in here from the surrounding country, and proceeded to attack bakers' shops, from which they took quantities of bread. The mob were about to attack the stores of merchants and others, but, fortunately, a troop of dragoons, which had been ordered in consequence of the apprehension of riots, arrived from Kilmacthomas, and, with the co-operation of the military force already here, prevented further depredations. In the afternoon, however, in the dusk of the evening, some of the populace commenced throwing stones, and the dragoons had to charge them repeatedly. The people, however, still continued throwing stones, and the state of affairs began to look very serious. The dragoons were then ordered to fire; and, it is stated, about twenty shots were discharged. Two men were seriously wounded. They are still living; but several others, it is feared, were wounded more or less severely amongst the crowd, who fled subsequently to the fring. The town has been since perfectly free from disturbance; but dreadful excitement and alarm prevail amongst all classes here. It was owing to the commendable forbearance of the military that much more disastrous results did not ensue. These riots are attributable to discontent amongst the peasantry as to the amount of wages on the public works—no definite sum having been fixed as yet. In the first instance, eight pence a day was offered, but the people refused that rate as utterly insufficient. Ten pence was then offered, but also refused. In the course of yesterday, a written paper was handed from the people to the magistrates, requiring that their wages should be one shilling per day, and that they should be supplied with Indian meal at a corresponding price by the stone, to enable them to give sustenance to their families. My own impression is, that if those terms are complied with, we shall have no further disturbances."

The *Myrmidon*, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander Jenkins, and the *Swallow*, steam-vessel, Master Commander Bryant, have arrived at Youghal, from Cork, for the protection of public property, and to support the civil power. The *Myrmidon* has with her the armed boats of the *Stromboli*, steam-sloop, and the *Swallow* has taken the *Stromboli's* field-piece, and the marines belonging to the *Madagascar*.

The news received this morning from Ireland fully confirms the above account. One of the wounded persons has since died. The outbreak at Dungarvan may be regarded as an index of the state of the entire county of Waterford, from all parts of which very bad accounts have been received.

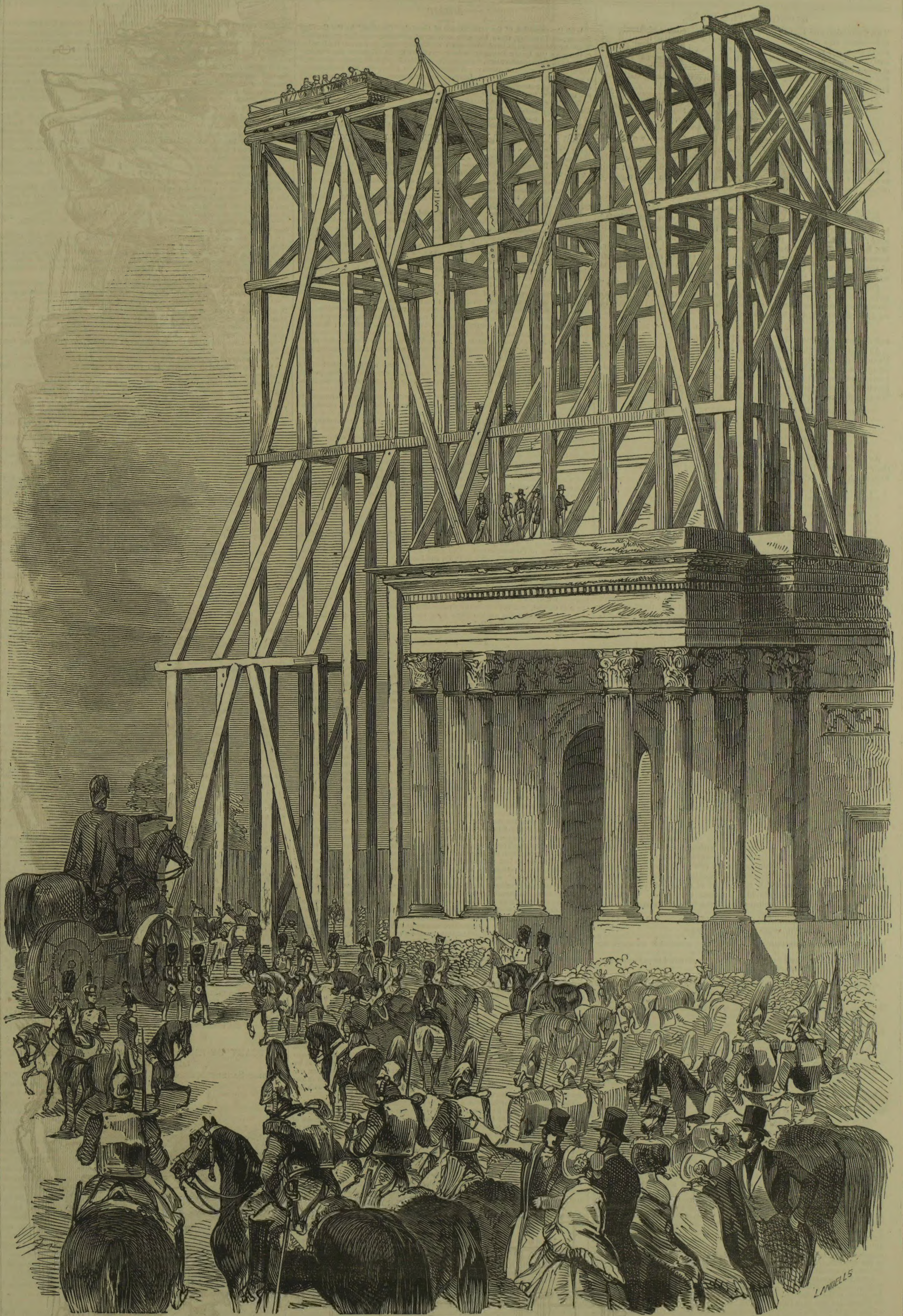
RESTORATION OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN TO THE MAGISTRACY.—Mr. Smith O'Brien has been restored to the Commission of the Peace for Limerick, at the suggestion of several magistrates of that county. Mr. O'Brien, in his answer to the letter from the Lord Chancellor's secretary, says:—"The present Government having wisely renounced the principle of excluding individuals from the magistracy on account of their advocacy of the national rights of Ireland, the motives which induced me to resign my commission no longer exist. I shall, therefore, cheerfully resume my functions as soon as reinstated."

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge has left town for Limerick to assume the command of that district, in the room of Major-General Lord Downes.

THE WILL OF THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.—The late Sir John Williams, Knight, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, had settled on his wife at marriage a sum of £40,000, and, as she is the survivor, and there is no issue, the same will be at her disposal by deed or will. The trustees under the settlement, were Lord Brougham, the late Lord Abinger, and the late Sir Robert Wilmot Horton. With a portion of that sum was purchased the estate of Dowsby Hall, Lincoln, producing a rental of £1,200 a year, and the other portion invested in the funds. By his will he directs that his executors shall secure to her an income of not less than £2,000 a year. Devises and bequeaths all his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, to trustees and executors, to convert the personality into money, and invest the same, on good security. The funded and personal property was valued for duty at £25,000; the real estate is not to be sold during the life-time of Lady Williams. Bequeaths to her the house in Grosvenor-square as a residence, and leaves her all his furniture, plate, pictures, and books (except law books), also the carriages, horses, &c., and a portion of the residue—the whole being divided into thirty-seven parts. Six parts to Lady Williams, six to Captain A. Jones, four to the Captain's brothers and sisters, four to John Richardson, Esq., four to Mr. Smith, of Altree, four to Mr. Mortimer, three to the children of the late Rev. F. Howes of Norwich, two to the Rev. Dr. Lally, two to his brother Edmund Lally, Esq., and two to such of testator's cousins, the Miss Bennons, as are living. There are specific pecuniary bequests, viz., to his executors, John Palfrey Burrell, Esq., of Gray's Inn, £1,000, and Peter Bellinger Brodie, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, £500; to his godson, Lord Gifford, £500; to the Rev. J. Bolden, £500; Mr. Edward Brady, £300; Mrs. Archer, £300; his Clerk, £100; his Groom, £50. This Learned Judge died at his seat, Livermere Park, Suffolk, on the 14th of September, at the age of 70, having executed his will only a fortnight before his death.



THE GRAND PROCESSION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE, TURNING DOWN PARK-LANE.



ARRIVAL OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT THE ARCH.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE Procession and Elevation of the Duke's Statue have occurred most opportunely this week to break the autumnal monotony of town. Rome never thronged round the triumphal car of Consul or Prætor more joyously, than London thronged on Tuesday round the twenty-nine stalwart dray-horses that slowly and solemnly drew the great effigy of the Great Captain of the Age to its aerial pedestal on Constitution Hill.

They bear him on majestically near,
Great Goding's horses, strong as Goding's beer.
How gloriously the brazen image glows!
Firm is his look as when he faced our foes,
And eagle-like is cur'd his Roman nose.

The fierce controversy that has been waged for some weeks and months respecting the merits of the Statue, and the capabilities of the chosen site, added much to public curiosity. Never was sculptor more bitterly assailed than the Founder of our new Colossus has been; and, as for the Committee, every epithet implying Vandalism and vulgarity of taste has been heaped on them.

Thick as the leaves
On Vallambrosa's stream.

Shakspeare makes one of his characters (and Byron has imitated him) speak of the peculiar bitterness of the Old Gentleman's "*Arch mock*;" and it has been perfectly exemplified in the spirit in which Mr. Burton's Arch has been mocked at as a pedestal. Fortunately, however, there is a seeing as well as a reading public; and the verdict of admiration which the seeing public expressed both of Statue and Site was unmistakable.

Poor Colonel Gurwood's publication of the Duke's "*Despatches*" gave England one imperishable "*Wellington Testimonial*," and Wyatt's foundry has now given her another. High as the merit of the book is, we doubt it proving, like Horace's Odes,

Monumentum are perennius,

and think that Statue and Volume will endure together.

An inscription will, of course, be necessary: and, bearing in mind the Duke's English ancestry and Irish birth, and the fact of the Statue being cast out of artillery captured in his victories, we think the following not inappropriate. It has, at all events, the merits of rhyme and brevity, two important points for making things easy to be remembered. We therefore submit it to the Committee as an advisable

INSCRIPTION FOR THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

The rider's a Duke, and the bravest son
Of the isles of the Thames and Shannon;
And the horse is a genuine son of a gun,
For he's made of the Frenchmen's cannon.

As for the other Statues of the metropolis, they, must in future "hide their diminished heads." Constitution Hill and "The Duke" will henceforth be the ruling attractions.

Yes—Charing Cross may be forgot,
And Pig-tail Place an unknown spot;
Trafalgar Square, frequented not;
And no one care to stir a jot—
The Duke of York to view.

But round that arch shall England throng,
Whether her taste be right or wrong,
To gaze upon the features strong
Of him who served her well and long,
Who led at Waterloo.

After the reminiscences of the mighty conflicts which the Duke's Statue brings back to the mind, the present contests of our forces against Kaffirs at the Cape, and Dyaks and Malays in Borneo, seem very pop-gun work indeed. But they show that our men can still fight, and we never are likely to be altogether without a practising ground for fighting in some quarter or other of the world. We are still peppering away at the Kaffrarian seas-troopers who infest our South African Colony: and, in the Asiatic seas, our sailors and marines have been administering a few lessons of good behaviour to a certain piratical Sultan, and his Pangerans, as his great men are pleased to style themselves. Besides the practical hints administered from the guns of H.M.S. *Spitfire*, and the H.E.I.C.S. *Phlegathon*, our Admiral left behind him an epistle for the Sultan, after the manner of Lord Chesterfield's letters, to exhort him to act in a more gentlemanly way in future. We hope that he and Pangeran Usop, Pangeran Moumeim, Pangeran Salley, and the rest of the grandees enumerated in the despatches, will take the intimation thus mildly conveyed to them, and render it unnecessary for our men-of-war to be any longer on visiting terms with their batteries. We hope this especially for the sake of the last-named Pangeran, whom we presume to be a distant relation of the celebrated "Sally in our Alley."

At home, also, we are burning gunpowder, but in innocent campaigns against game only. The First of October now gives a fresh impetus to the sportsman's zeal; and, as Byron says—

Ah, nut-brown partridges! ah, brilliant pheasants!
And ah, ye poachers!—'tis no sport for peasants.

Not, however, that a taste for poaching is the attribute of the lower classes exclusively. Ovid's old remark, that "Nimur in vetitum," is true of many a shot of higher grade. There are plenty besides peasants who love to try their luck in a preserve without leave; and, perhaps, find that the excitement of the risk gives extra pleasure to the sport. There was one most incorrigible trespasser of this character, whose acquaintance we had the misfortune of once making; for he was as lax in pecuniary matters as he was in his notions of the sanctity of manors, and his constant scrapes made him a constant borrower. A disaster that at last befel him is duly chronicled in the following stanzas:—

CAPTIVUS AUCEPS; OR, THE POACHING SPORTSMAN IN DURANCE VILE.
AIR—"Not a drum was heard."

No license to sport o'er the Manor he'd
got,
And his face in his neckcloth he buried;
As he bolted away after firing his
shot,
And the gamekeepers after him hur-
ried.
He made his escape, after showing
fight,
And against his pursuers turning;
But they managed a summons to serve
that night,
His name from his landlady learning.
The Justices set him a fine next day,
And to keep the peace they bound him;
And they marched him off, 'cause he
could not pay,
With a mob of boys around him.
We met him as off to the gaol he was led,
And he wanted the money to borrow;
We silently gazed—but we shook our
head—
When he promised to pay on the mor-
row.
We told him of former loans unpaid,
And for poaching began to upbraid him,
But little he recked whatever we said,
When he found that we would not aid
him.
He owned that at last he was fairly done,
While into the cell retiring.
Where they lodged the unfortunate son
of a gun,
At his Lordship's game for firing,
To his friends he said, he had better
write home,
And tell them his dismal story.
We saw him safe fixed in the *Jug of*
Stone,
And we left him alone in his glory.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE POLICEMAN.—On Sunday afternoon, during the time the private gardens and the eastern terrace, at Windsor, were open to the public, Lord John Russell, one of her Majesty's guests, walked from the terrace, and was proceeding across the grass, in the Home Park, towards the iron gates opposite to the Long Walk, a portion of the Royal domain from which the public are excluded. His Lordship had proceeded some distance before he was noticed by one of the Castle policemen, who no sooner saw a stranger (as he supposed) on forbidden ground, and not knowing who it was, sang out, with stentorian voice, "Hallo, you Sir! come back, and get off the grass! Come back, you Sir!" Lord John immediately got off the grass, and returned back towards the York and Lancaster towers. By the time his Lordship had got to within some 30 or 40 paces of the policeman, the official found out his mistake, having been informed the offending party was a person in the suite of some of her Majesty's visitors. He then called out to Lord John (who had evidently been taken by surprise), "You may go on; you are all right enough." His Lordship, smiling at the bystanders, then retraced his steps, and pursued his walk across the Park, towards the avenue of trees leading to the Waterloo Gate.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham arrived at Walmer Castle on Monday, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington, from Brougham Hall, Westmoreland. The learned Lord was to leave the residence of the noble and gallant Duke on Wednesday for Calais, and thence to Paris, in which his Lordship would make a brief sojourn on his way to Cannes, his chateau in the south of France. His Lordship will reside there until the middle of January.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE.—We have to announce the death of the Earl of Waldegrave, which took place at the family seat in Wiltshire, on Monday last. Leaving no children, his Lordship is succeeded in his honours by his uncle, Captain (now Earl of) Waldegrave, R.N.C.B., whose eldest son, Viscount Chewton, married Miss Pym, and his daughter, Lady Maria, married Sir Benjamin Brodie's son.

MUSIC.

With the exception of the performance of Haydn's "Creation," by the Cecilia Society, on Thursday, there has been nothing of note since our last publication. The concert that was to have been given at Marlborough House on Wednesday evening, by the Queen Dowager, in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, did not take place, owing to the death of artists in town. Grisi and Mario left for Paris on Saturday. Madame Caradori Allan, who has been staying with the Duke of Rutland and Lady Adeliza Manners, at Belvoir Castle, was compelled, in consequence of a severe cold, to forego the honour of accepting an engagement at her Majesty the Queen Dowager's projected concert.

The interest in the musical circles is now centred in the opening of Drury-Lane Theatre, with Benedict's "Crusaders," and the new ballet of "The Offspring of Flowers," composed for Flora Fabbri, by M. Bretin, who is her "Lord and master." Lady Bishop, under the foreign title of Madame Anna Bishop, will make her *début* on Tuesday next, in Balfe's "Maid of Artois," altered for her by the composer. The new tenor engaged by Mr. Bunn is not Mr. Travers, a cousin of Miss Romer, who has been singing in Italy under the name of Signor Traversi, but Mr. Rafter, a pupil of Crevelli. Mr. Rafter sang at the Philharmonic Concerts last season Mozart's "Cara Immagine," replacing at a short notice, Mr. Lockey, who was ill. He has a good voice and style, and only wants experience to make a very valuable addition to the present small number of tenors in the English market.

Grisi, Mario, and F. Lablache have become subscribers to that admirable institution, the Royal Society of Musicians.

The Italian Opera House in Paris opened on Thursday, with Donizetti's "Lucia," Madame Persiani, Ronconi, and Mario sustaining the principal parts. Coletti, the basso-baritone, was to make his *début* in *Assur*, in Rossini's "Semiramide," in which Grisi was to reappear. Mario, Coletti, and Grisi were shortly to appear in Verdi's "Due Foscari." The other artists engaged by M. Vatel, the Director, were the two Brambilla, Angiola, Albini, Amigo, Bellini, Signori Lablache, Tagliafaco, Corelli, Cellini, and Dinofori. At the Académie Royale de Musique the want of a great *prima donna* is severely felt. Madame Stoltz's voice is worn out; Mlle. Nan is not in a good state of health; Madame Rossi Caccia is brilliant, but has no histrionic genius; Mlle. Dameron, the pupil of Duprez, is only a novice of promise; Bettini, the new tenor, is a failure; Gardoni is weak; Duprez's powers are now precarious, but when he does come out, the audiences are always electrified; Barroillet, the baritone, has been rather better of late as to power—his taste and feeling are undeniable; much is anticipated from Anconi, the new basso profundo; Brémont and Serda have the defect of the French nasal twang. During the indisposition of the veteran Hubenack, who is at Havre, Valentino is the conductor of the Académie band. Valentino some years since gave excellent classical instrumental concerts, in opposition to the Musard quadrille mania.

The Misses Pyne, two charming vocalists, lately sang at the Concert of the Boulogne Philharmonic Society with great success. Mr. Osborne, the pianist, who is distinguished as a composer, performed some of his pianoforte works on this occasion with the best effect.

The great Musard leaves Paris this day for Berlin, having been engaged to conduct the Court Balls. He will give several Promenade Concerts during his stay in the Prussian capital.

A troop of Hungarian singers has lately attracted attention in Germany, by their clever imitations of the sounds of the horn, oboe, and violoncello, as an accompaniment to their national melodies. This must be a strange exhibition.

Three new Operas are to be produced in Berlin—the "Two Princes," by Esser; "William of Orange," by Eckert; and the "Armourer of Worms," by Lortzing. Lindpaintner's "Faust" is to be produced at Prague. He is the Director of the music at the Stutzard Great Opera, where Pischek is engaged, and where Benedict's "Brides of Venice" and "Crusaders" were to be brought out, under the direction of the composer, who is now in that city, his birthplace.

Letters from Vienna state that Balfe's reception in that capital has been very flattering.

David's "Desert" was lately performed in Aix-la-Chapelle, on the stage, with the procession of the caravan, and two pasteboard camels.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOICES.—We noticed a few weeks since, the appearance of the early monthly numbers of this excellent publication, issued by Mr. Burns of Portman-street. The sixth number is now before us, and contains works by Purcell, Palestrina, Tallis, and Farrant. This collection of church music will be of immense value, and will be a stepping stone, we have no doubt, to the improvement in our musical services so long and anxiously desired. Whilst parochial choirs need not be dismayed at the arrangements of the present version, so carefully compiled and arranged by the editors, our cathedrals will have many rich sources of ecclesiastical genius opened to them. The type is clear, and the text correct, and the explanatory notes afford evidence of integrity as to the sources from which the compositions have been derived, and good faith in the adaptations and arrangements.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.

It appears that we have arrived at a very low ebb in our dramatic literature; for not only are our authors of the present day dependent upon France for their productions, but even English novels are obliged to be translated, and adapted to the stage in Paris, before they are at all likely to be presented to a native audience; in the same manner as it is necessary to send certain wine on long voyages to India and back again, before it is considered of any particular value in the market.

"Clarissa Harlowe," as our readers without doubt are aware, is one of our oldest novels—we believe it to be the very first. It was written by Richardson, nearly one hundred years ago; but since that time has somewhat lost its popularity with the Pamelas and Sir Charles Grandisons of the day. In the present year, however, the great *feuilletoniste*, M. Jules Janin, translated this novel into French, and compressed it into two volumes. It became very popular: indeed, on the Continent it has always been a favourite. Rousseau himself compared it to the finest productions of the leading classical writers. Its renewed popularity turned the attention of the French dramatists towards it, and Messrs. Dumas, Clairville, and Gullard constructed a piece from it, and produced it five or six weeks ago, at the Gymnase Dramatique, Mlle. Rose Chéri, whom some of our readers may recollect at Mr. Mitchell's theatre during the past season, performing the heroine. Its success was so great that we believe on the occasion of the thirty-fifth representation 3128 francs were taken at the doors; and a parody on it at the Palais-Royal, in which Mlle. Nathalie plays the heroine, is not less popular. There appears to be in Paris at present a fashion of taking theatrical subjects from our plays and novels; we, however, can scarcely grumble at this. Dumas has just translated "Hamlet" (which possibly may be retranslated to improve Shakspeare's version); our readers know that the ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre" was taken from "The Devil to Pay;" and the ballet of "Betty" now performing at the Académie Royale, and about to be brought out at Drury-lane, is a Terpsichorean version of our "Charles the Second."

The version produced on Monday evening at the Princess's Theatre, does not appear destined to attain the popularity of the Parisian original. It is a well constructed drama; full of situation, and spirited dialogue; and admirably placed upon the stage; but, with all this, there was no mistake about the disapprobation which frequently broke forth. And this arose, we believe, entirely from the tendency of the play. The novel has been forgotten—the present race of readers of fiction perhaps have never read it even—and therefore it was not a species of received excuse for the questionable nature of the plot, which is founded entirely on the stratagems of *Lovelace* (Mr. Charles Mathews), to seduce *Clarissa Harlowe* (Mrs. Stirling), by a series of the meanest and most villainous devices. We can conceive a piece of this nature being highly popular in France; enjoying the same vogue as the "Antony" of Dumas, and other licentious pieces. But, its success with an English audience is another matter. We firmly believe that the situation of the Licensor of Plays might be altogether, and advantageously, abolished; inasmuch as the public are the first to put down, without hope of appeal, any action or sentiment on the boards repugnant to morals or propriety. A proof of this was given on Monday evening, at the close of the play. It will be sufficient for us to say that it is in three acts, and that its incidents follow those of the story pretty closely; the first showing us *Clarissa*'s miserable position in her own family circle, through her refusal of an advantageous match, and her subsequent elopement with *Lovelace*. In the second we find her in his house; in which take place the incidents of his firing it, after she has taken refuge in her room, that she may be thrown in his way, and the subsequent stratagem of the stupefaction by opium. And the last terminates with her death in the haberdasher's shop.

The part of the heroine was admirably performed by Mrs. Stirling. All her unaffected pathos and gentle natural tenderness were brought out to the best advantage; indeed, to her charming impersonation of the character, the success of the piece, for it may certainly be said to have achieved a moderate one, is to be mainly attributed. Next to her, we must praise Mr. H. Hughes, and congratulate him upon his successful *début* at this house. He played the part of *Macdonald*, the creature of *Lovelace*, with a great deal of discrimination and judgment. He will prove a very great acquisition to the company of this house. Mr. Charles Mathews was less effective as *Lovelace*; and he was also imperfect. The other ladies and gentlemen call for no particular notice.

In spite of the disapprobation manifested, the applause at the fall of the curtain was very considerable, and "Clarissa Harlowe" was announced for repetition every evening this week.

THE STATE APARTMENTS, WINDSOR CASTLE.—We have authority to state that the issue of tickets to view the State Apartments, recommended from the 1st of October.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.—On the 24th ult., the Congress of German *savans* at Frankfort was opened. There were one hundred and twenty members present. Dr. Grimm, the celebrated grammarian, was appointed President. The following thesis was treated by Dr. Grimm: "What is a people? A people is a collection of men speaking the same language. That definition (said the learned President) is the most simple, and, at the same time, the noblest that we Germans can acknowledge; it leads us to that future when languages will become the frontiers of nations, instead of rivers and mountains. We must energetically reject that ridiculous distinction between North and South Germany; that unhappy religious feud which leads astray and disunites us. Our ancestors were Germans before they were Christians. Thus we are united by bonds of an earlier date; the Almighty never meant to oppose man to man, as is often the case with men who call themselves ministers of the Most High." Messrs. Welcker, Dahlmann, Jaupp, and other members respectively addressed the assembly, all their speeches tending to prove that the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg were dependencies of the great German nation, and were not to be deprived of their nationality.

LITERATURE.

DEALINGS WITH THE FIRM OF DOMBEY AND SON. By CHARLES DICKENS. No. I.

In this work Mr. Dickens returns to that class of writing by which he must be considered to have attained his highest fame. The present number is full of incident; indeed, more than Mr. Dickens usually shows us in his introductory chapters. The leading character, Paul Dombey, is a purse-proud, cold, and selfish merchant, whose heart is set upon handing down to posterity, untarnished, the fair reputation of "Dombey and Son." He has been married ten years, and has no heir until just at the period of the opening of the tale. Dombey has a sister (Mrs. Chick) almost as selfish as himself; and we catch a glimpse of her tender-heartedness in the following scene with her brother, eight-and-forty hours after the birth of his son:—

"Now, my dear Paul," returned his sister, rising, "don't believe it. If you have any reliance on my experience, Paul, you may rest assured that there is nothing wanting but an effort on Fanny's part. And that effort," she continued, taking off her bonnet, and adjusting her cap and gloves, in a business-like manner, "she must be encouraged, and really, if necessary, urged to make. Now, my dear Paul, come up stairs with me."

"Mr. Dombey, who, besides being generally influenced by his sister, for the reason already mentioned, had really faith in her as an experienced and bustling matron, acquiesced; and followed her at once to the sick chamber."

"The lady lay upon her bed as he had left her, clasping her little daughter to her breast. The child clung close about her, with the same intensity as before, and never raised her head, or moved her soft cheek from her mother's face, or looked on those who stood around, or spoke, or moved, or shed a tear."

"Restless without the little girl," the Doctor whispered Mr. Dombey. "We found it best to have her in again."

"There was such a solemn stillness round the bed; and the two medical attendants seemed to look on the impassive form with so much compassion and so little hope, that Mrs. Chick was for the moment diverted from her purpose. But presently summoning courage, and what she called presence of mind, she sat down by the bedside, and said in the low precise tone of one who endeavours to awaken a sleeper: 'Fanny! Fanny!'"

"There was no sound in answer but the loud ticking of Mr. Dombey's watch and Doctor Parker Peps's watch, which seemed, in the silence, to be running a race."

"Fanny, my dear," said Mrs. Chick, with assumed lightness, "here's Mr. Dombey come to see you. Won't you speak to him? They want to lay your little boy—the baby, Fanny, you know; you have hardly seen him yet, I think—in bed; but they can't till you rouse yourself a little. Don't you think it's time you roused yourself a little? Eh?"

"She bent her ear to the bed, and listened: at the same time looking round at the bystanders, and holding up her finger."

"Eh?" she repeated, "what was it y-u said, Fanny? I didn't hear you."

"No word or sound in answer. Mr. Dombey's watch and Dr. Parker Peps's watch seemed to be racing faster."

"Now, really, Fanny, my dear," said the sister-in-law, altering her position, and speaking less confidently, and more earnestly, in spite of herself, "I shall have to be quite cross with you, if you don't rouse yourself. It's necessary for you to make an effort, and perhaps a very great and painful effort which you are not disposed to make; but this is a world of effort, you know, Fanny, and we must never yield, when so much depends upon us. Come! Try! I must really scold you if you don't!"

"The race in the ensuing pause was fierce and furious. The watches seemed to jostle, and to trip each other up."

"Fanny! said Louisa, glancing round, with gathering alarm. 'Only look at me. Only open your eyes to show me that you hear and understand me; will you? Good Heaven, gentlemen, what is to be done!'"

"The two medical attendants exchanged a look across the bed; and the physician, stooping down, whispered in the child's ear. Not having understood the purport of his whisper, the little creature turned her perfectly colourless face, and deep dark eyes towards him; but without loosening her hold in the least."

"The whisper was repeated. 'Mama!' said the child."

"The little voice, familiar and dearly loved, awakened some show of consciousness, even at that ebb. For a moment, the closed eye-lids trembled, and the nostril quivered, and the faintest shadow of a smile was seen."

"Mama!" cried the child, sobbing aloud. "Oh dear Mama! oh dear Mama!"

"The doctor gently brushed the scattered ringlets of the child, aside from the face and mouth of the mother. Alas how calm they lay there; how little breath there was to stir them!"

"Thus, clinging fast to that slight spar within her arms, the mother drifted out upon the dark and unknown sea that rolls round all the world."

The following sketch of Dombey's "Home Department" is in the author's happiest vein:—

"The funeral of the deceased lady having been 'performed,' to the entire satisfaction of the undertaker, as well as of the neighbourhood at large, which is generally disposed to be captious on such a point, and is prone to take offence at any omissions or short-comings in the ceremonies, the various members of Mr. Dombey's household subsided into their several places in the domestic system. That small world, like the great one out of doors, had the capacity of easily forgetting its dead; and when the cook had said she was a quiet-tempered lady, and the housekeeper had said it was the common lot, and the butler had said who'd have thought it, and the housemaid had said she couldn't hardly believe it, and the footman had said it seemed exactly like a dream, they had quite worn the subject out, and began to think their mourning was wearing rusty too."

Mr. Dombey's house was a large one, on the shady side of a tall, dark, dreadfully genteel street in the region between Portland-place and Bryanstone-square. It was a corner house, with great wide areas containing cellars frowned upon by barred windows, and leered at by crooked-eyed doors leading to dustbins. It was a house of dismal state, with a circular back to it, containing a whole suite of drawing-rooms looking upon a gravelled yard, where two gaunt trees, with blackened trunks and branches, rattled rather than rustled, their leaves were so smoke-dried. The summer sun was never on the street, but in the morning about breakfast time, when it came with the water-carts and the old clothes-men, and the people with geraniums, and the umbrella mender, and the man who trilled the little bell of the Dutch clock as he went along. It was soon gone again to return no more that day; and the bands of music and the straggling Punch's shows going after it, left it a prey to the most dismal of organs and white mice; with now and then a porcupine, to vary the entertainments; until the butlers whose families were dining out, began to stand at the house doors in the twilight, and the lamp-lighter made his nightly failure in attempting to brighten up the street with gas.

"It was as blank a house inside as outside. When the funeral was over, Mr. Dombey ordered the furniture to be covered up—perhaps to preserve it for the son with whom his plans were all associated—and the rooms to be ungarlished, saying such as he retained for himself on the ground floor. Accordingly, mysterious shapes were made of tables and chairs, heaped together in the middle of rooms, and covered over with great winding-sheets. Bell-handles, window-blinds, and looking-glasses, being papered up in journals, daily and weekly, obtruded fragmentary accounts of deaths and dreadful murders. Every chandelier or lustre, muffled in holland, looked like a monstrous tear, depending from the ceiling's eye. Odours, as from vaults and damp places, came out of the chimneys. The dead and buried lady was awful in a picture-frame of ghastly bandages. Every gust of wind that rose, brought eddying round the corner from the neighbouring mews, some fragments of the straw that had been strewn before the house when she was ill, mildewed remains of which which were still cleaving to the neighbourhood; and these, being always drawn by some invisible attraction to the threshold of the dirty house to let immediately opposite, addressed a dismal eloquence to Mr. Dombey's windows."

"The apartments which Mr. Dombey reserved for his own inhabiting, were attainable from the hall; and consisted of a sitting-room; a library, which was in fact a dressing-room, so that the smell of hot-pressed paper, vellum, morocco, and Russia leather, contended in it with the smell of divers pairs of boots; and a kind of conservatory or little glass breakfast-room beyond, commanding a prospect of the trees before-mentioned, and generally speaking, of a few prowling cats."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD MOUNT SANDFORD.

GEORGE SANDFORD, third Lord Mount Sandford, died at Stowey, in Somersetshire, on the 25th ult., at the advanced age of ninety. His Lordship, early in life, served in the Army, and held the commission of Captain, 18th Light Dragoons. He subsequently sat in Parliament for Roscommon, and, in 1828, succeeded to the Barony at the decease of his nephew, Henry, second Lord, who was killed in a riot at Windsor. The family from which his Lordship derived, was established in the sister kingdom, at the period of the Civil War, when



Theophilus Sandford, a Captain in Reynold's Regiment, settled at Casterea, in the County of Roscommon. Thenceforward, his descendants held high station in that part of Ireland, and formed alliances with the most distinguished Irish families. By the decease of the Nobleman whose death we record, the male line of the house of Sandford, and its Peerage, have become extinct.

LADY MUSKERRY.

LOUISA DORCAS, Baroness Muskerry, died in Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 25th ult. Her Ladyship, distinguished for her accomplished mind and her active benevolence, was second daughter of Henry Deane O'Grady, Esq., of Lodge, county of Limerick (a scion of the ancient Irish family of O'Grady of Kilballyowen), and sister of Viscountess Massarene, and of Lady Edward Chichester. Her marriage to Lord Muskerry occurred in 1825; and by his Lordship she has left three sons.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *German Journal of Frankfurt* publishes a Russian bulletin from the Caucasus, dated the 28th August. It gives an account of several engagements between the Russian corps, commanded by Prince Argutinski, and the force under Daniel Bey, which is represented to consist of at least 40,000 men. The Russians claim the advantage in all the affairs that took place, but it appears certain that they could not prevent the Circassians from burning several villages before they retreated. The Russians had 200 men killed or wounded.

We learn from Constantinople that the head of a band of robbers, who had frequently pillaged the pilgrims to Jerusalem, had been taken, and with 24 of his associates sentenced to the galleys.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 23rd September states, that Mehemet Ali intended resigning in favour of Ibrahim Pacha, owing to his advanced age.

In consequence of the extraordinary extension of the Goodwin Sands in the direction of the "Bunt Head," it has been found necessary to move the light vessel half a mile further to the westward, in order to cover the shoal; and the buoy that marks the extreme end of the Bunt Head, sixty fathoms further in a south-westerly direction. A shoal has also sprung up in the Gull Stream, in the direct track of the navigation.

On Friday afternoon (last week) the ship *Lord Dufflyn*, of Belfast, ran into and foundered a schooner in the Irish Channel named the *John Lloyd*, belonging to Belfast. Three only of the crew were saved; the remainder, who it is supposed were asleep in their berths, were either crushed to death or drowned in their hammocks. The survivors of the schooner remained in the boat for twelve hours, and being perceived by the *Juliet*, of Greenock, from Calcutta, they were quickly taken on board.

M. Gabriel Guerin, historical painter, and conservator of the Museum at Strasburg, while proceeding in a carriage a few days since from Bitche to Deux Points, was upset into a ravine in the neighbourhood of Hornbach, in Rhenish Bavaria, by which he was so seriously injured that he shortly afterwards expired.

A vessel has just arrived in the Regent's Canal from the Greenland seas, with a cargo of ice on board, which, taking into consideration the tonnage of the vessel, may be computed to have comprised from 300 to 400 tons weight of the article.

On the 20th ult. some experiments were made at Mentz, in presence of several members of the Military Commission of the Confederation, with the cotton powder invented by MM. Schoubein and Boelcher, and of which so much has been said. The experiments were perfectly successful. It has, it is said, been proposed to the Diet to award a handsome sum for the communication of the secret, leaving the inventors the power of taking out patents for it in foreign countries.

We learn by a letter from Lemberg, of the 20th ult., that the President of the Regency of Galicia, the Baron de Krieg was on that day so dangerously wounded by a stag in a Zoological Garden that his life was despaired of.

By the late earthquake in Tuscany more than 8000 persons have been reduced to beggary. The Grand Duke has issued a decree, announcing that the houses destroyed are to be reconstructed without any additional tax on the country. The inhabitants of the different villages destroyed are to be exempt from all taxation until 1848. The port of Leghorn is to furnish building materials free of duty to all who need them.

A letter from Breslau, of the 21st ult., says that for the previous eight days 100 acres of the extensive peat grounds of Nimkau, which skirt the railroad in Upper Silesia, had been on fire, sending forth a dense black smoke. All efforts to extinguish the fire had been found unavailing.

The Cobden Fund was stated on Tuesday at Manchester to amount to £74,000. It was said that the London collection was going on favorably, and it was expected would reach £15,000; the collection in Manchester itself amounted to £28,000.

A letter from Lemberg states that the potato crop has entirely failed in the districts of Sandez and Taslo, and the price of corn is exceedingly high in consequence.

Germany has now open to public traffic 37 lines of railroad, extending a length of 4694 geographical miles. There are at work on those lines 600 locomotive engines, of which 267 are of English construction, 39 American, 46 Belgian, 16 French, and the remainder German.

The French Government intends turning to account three steam-frigates of 450 horse power each, now unemployed, by making them run by way of experiment between Havre and New York. The Government has no intention whatever, it is said, of establishing a regular service between the two ports, but the experiment will be of some service to commerce, as from this some more correct idea may be formed than has hitherto been the case of the cost and profit of such an undertaking.

It appears by the accounts from Denmark, that the new Regency of Schleswig, was installed on the 19th September. M. Scheele was elected President. M. de Moltke, President of the Chancery, made the following important remark in a speech he delivered on the occasion:—"Conformably to the desire of the King, you must never lose sight of the fact, that the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein are independent parts closely united; but only parts of one entire whole, namely, of the Danish Monarchy. No one has more respect for the independence and intimate union of the duchies, than the King; but the maintenance of that union depends upon their permanent union with the kingdom. Separated from the kingdom, they would fall to pieces."

According to late accounts received from South America, propositions for peace have been submitted by Mr. Hood, the English Commissioner, to Buenos Ayres, and the career of the monarchists and pirates of La Plata will probably be brought to a termination at an early day, leaving the Argentine Union and the Uruguay to progress in their republican career—the former under the patriot Rosas, and the latter under Governor Oribe.

A Greek Consulship has been established at Larnaca. The Turkish Government feared the moral effect the colours of the Greek Emancipation might produce on the Christians of Cyprus, and objected to the installation of a representative of King Otho on the island, which has nevertheless taken place without obstacle.

We hear from St. Petersburg that a communication has been made to two great German Powers, according to which it may be stated, almost to a certainty, that the three protective Powers will shortly make overtures to the Cabinets of St. James's and the Tuileries respecting the affairs of Poland in general, and Cracow in particular.

The commercial letters from Liverpool state that trade is going on quietly and steadily. In Liverpool the advanced rates on cotton have been sustained, and business has been active. At Manchester prices for cloth have improved, and those for yarns are supported.

Mr. Fitzpatrick Vernon, eldest son of the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, has been appointed *attaché* at Madrid.

It is ascertained that Mr. Waghorn has arrived in London, but it is equally certain (contrary to a current opinion) that he has brought with him no express from India. There seem to have been important reasons for his arrival without the express, which is delayed, it is said, by some obstacle on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez.

Lord Fingal is, we understand, to have the ribbon of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Lord Thomond.

The first locomotive ever constructed in Hanover has just been handed over to the Hanover line. It was built in the workshop of M. George Eggestorf, at Linden, and has been named Ernest Augustus. Its first trial was on the late occasion of the inauguration of the section of the line from Hildesheim to Lehrte, when the engineers present expressed their admiration of its working.

The Admiralty are most busily occupied in devising measures for efficiently and most speedily manning the fleet on an emergency.

Intelligence has been received that a very disastrous affair has occurred in the River Plate, accompanied with the loss of a British ship, and the capture of the British colours by the forces of Rosas. No details, however, have arrived, and it is to be hoped that there is some exaggeration or mistake.

During the year ending on the 31st of August last, the number of persons passing between England and France, at the under-mentioned ports, was as follows:—Boulogne, 46,320; Calais, 12,086; Havre, 10,993; Dieppe, 9693; Total, 79,092.

Le Verrier's planet was found by Mr. Galle, at Berlin, on the night of September 23. It is a star of the 8th magnitude, but with a diameter of two or three seconds. The planet was also observed on Wednesday evening at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's-park, notwithstanding the moonlight and hazy sky. The following position is the result of instrumental comparisons with 33 Aquarii: Sept. 30, at 8h. 16m. 21s. Greenwich mean time. Right ascension of planet, 21h. 52m. 47.15s. South declination, 13h. 27m. 20s.

The Rugby Railway Company have purchased of the freemen of the city of Oxford, four acres and twenty-six poles of a portion of Port Meadow (and the very worst part of it) for the sum of £1284.

A letter from Christiana (Norway), dated the 14th of September, states that Mr. Stephenson, the Engineer, appointed by the Company to make surveys for a network of railways in the province of Aggershus, has announced to the Minister of the Interior, that very speedily two engineers will arrive from London, and, in conjunction with himself and M. Raederer, Lieutenant of the Royal Corps of State Engineers, immediately commence preliminary operations.

By the packet *Petrel*, Lieut. Croser, we have accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 5th, Bahia, the 19th, and Pernambuco to the 26th August. There was no political news. Her Majesty the Empress of the Brazils was safely delivered of a Princess on July 27th; the greatest rejoicings took place in celebration of the event.

Among the articles included in the list of arrivals of fruits and provisions of various descriptions from the Continental States during the past few days, are a parcel of new hops, consisting of 131 baskets and bales, from Leer (Holland), the produce of that country, and the large number of 1351 packages of walnuts, and some packages of cherries, by a vessel from Ancona, of Italian produce.

A little girl, eleven years of age, is said to have been cured of hydrophobia by a French surgeon, who characterised two blisters which appeared under her tongue—a symptom which is stated to be characteristic of the disease.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

The Fine Art Commissioners have made a Report to her Majesty upon the subject of the fresco paintings recommended by them for the decoration of six arched compartments in the House of Lords. The first fresco painting was entrusted to William Dyce, A.R.A. The subject was "The Baptism of Ethelbert," and the Commissioners say:—

"We have now humbly to Report to your Majesty that the said fresco painting was completed in the month of July last, in the centre compartment of the south wall of the House of Lords, and that we have inspected the same.

The design having been before approved by us, our attention was chiefly directed to the work as an example of fresco painting, a method in a great measure new in this country, and in which we deemed it probable that some defects, arising from want of experience, might be apparent; defects which time and practice might in future efforts have removed. We have, however, the satisfaction to state that the work in question presents no evidence of such imperfections; that, on the contrary, it evinces great knowledge of the process of fresco painting, and great skill in its application; that, further, as regards the effect of fresco painting in the locality, we consider that it promises to agree well with the architectural and other decorations therein adopted or to be adopted. We, therefore, beg leave to confirm our former recommendation, and to propose that the remaining five compartments should be decorated with fresco paintings, when the several designs for the same shall have been approved. And being also of opinion that the satisfactory effect of Mr. Dyce's fresco is to be referred, in a great degree, to the style of design and colouring which he has adopted, and considering it desirable that a certain conformity of style and execution should pervade paintings employed in the decoration of architecture, and which must be seen together, we deem it important, without wishing to impose undue restrictions on the invention or taste of the other artists commissioned or to be commissioned to execute the remaining frescos in the House of Lords, that such artists should be recommended to adapt the size of their principal figures, their style of colouring, and the degree of completeness in the execution of their works, so as to make them agree sufficiently with each other, and with the specimen already executed.

"We have further humbly to report to your Majesty that, having, from time to time, been furnished with drawings by the architect, showing the possible extent to which compartments in the various localities of the Palace at Westminster might be decorated with works of art, we are of opinion that it would not be expedient, with reference to the encouragement of British art, or with reference to the claims which may hereafter be urged for the commemoration of great events, to complete the series of paintings on the walls of the said Palace at the present period; that, nevertheless, in accordance with the principles which have already guided us in deciding on the plan of decoration in the House of Lords, viz., with reference to fresco paintings, stained windows, and statues, proposed for that locality; and also in the selection of statues proposed for St. Stephen's Porch, St. Stephen's Hall, and the Royal approaches; we conceive it to be the duty of this Commission, for the better guidance of present and future artists, and in order to maintain a character of harmony and unity worthy of such a building, to determine a complete scheme for the future decoration of the Palace. We are of opinion that, in determining such scheme, the especial destination of each portion of the building should be attended to; that, in the selection of subjects, the chief object to be regarded should be the expression of some specific idea; and the second, its illustration, by means of some well known historic or poetic incident adapted for representation in painting."

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Tuesday being Michaelmas Day, was, as usual, appointed for the election of a Lord Mayor for the City of London.

Before one o'clock, the hour appointed for the election, the interior of Guildhall was completely filled.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen and other municipal authorities, entered the Hall, on their return from St. Lawrence Church, at twenty minutes past one o'clock, the crowd cheering Alderman Wood as he passed. Immediately afterwards, they appeared on the platform, and there were loud shouts of "Wood, Wood, Wood for Mayor."

After a short speech from the Recorder, Alderman Wood came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He said he was then before them again to ask for their support. He trusted that while there had been nothing in his conduct to deserve reprehension, he had done a great deal to remove misapprehension, and to secure friendship. He was of opinion that whoever aspired to the high office for which he was a candidate, should be able to command the confidence of the body who had the power of electing him. Whatever position he might be placed in, he would submit without murmuring. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wilkinson complained of the gross injustice which had been done in rejecting Mr. Alderman Wood. He hated, as he hated the Evil One, anything in the shape of hypocrisy; and it was because he did so, that he came forward to support Alderman Wood, who, he hoped, would be the man of their choice.

The Common Sergeant then read the names of the Aldermen below the chair, who were qualified to be elected.

On the name of Alderman Wood being put, at least two-thirds of the crowd held up their hands, and about one-third for Sir George Carroll.

The Common Sergeant declared that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Alderman Wood and Alderman Sir George Carroll.

A poll was then demanded on the part of Alderman Hooper.

Mr. Wire announced that he was authorised to say that Alderman Hooper was no party to the application.

Mr. Anderson said that he had demanded a poll that the Livermen might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion of the conduct of Alderman Wood. If the Livery still returned him, he ought to be Lord Mayor (cheers)—and he would be Lord Mayor (cheers); but, if a majority of the Livery did not support him, of course he would not receive that dignity.

In a few minutes Alderman Wood returned, and said that he had just learned that a poll had been demanded in the name, but without the sanction, of Alderman Hooper. He was taken by surprise by the motion—he was not prepared for a contest; it required much machinery and outlay; but, although he was not prepared for it, he would not flinch from it. He would, therefore, throw himself on the Livery; if they wished him to retire, he would do so—(cries of "No, no")—but if not, he would persevere.

Mr. Secondary James said that a poll had been demanded by two Livermen, on the part of Sir George Carroll. The poll would commence at three o'clock, and continue between the hours of nine and three for seven days.

The crowd then dispersed. At four o'clock the state of the poll was declared to be—

For Alderman Wood	..	..	..	..	..	152
Sir George Carroll	..	..	..	..	..	68
Alderman Hooper	..	..	..	..	..	31

This announcement was received by a crowded Hall with loud cheers.

Mr. Alderman Wood then came forward to address the Livery, and was received with most enthusiastic cheering. After it had in some measure subsided, he said he thought the meeting would admit that he was not wrong in his anticipations of success. (Hear, hear.) He had done all in his power to explain away imputations that ought never to have existed, and for which he ought never to have been run down in the way he had been. (Great cheering.) He had been a magistrate of this City for eleven years, and he appealed to the Livery whether or not he had discharged the duties of that office impartially. He felt proud to think that his brother Livermen had entered heart and hand in the cause. He called upon the Livery not only to keep him upon the proud pre-eminence in which he then stood, but to return him to the Court of Aldermen by an immense majority. Alderman Hooper had manfully stated that he had no desire to be elected out of his turn, and he had deprecated the whole of the proceedings that had taken place. (Cheers.) He was sure that if the Livery would as one man, with one mighty energy, continue to persevere in the good cause, they would be triumphant. (Cries of "We will.")

The Hall was then adjourned till Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock.

On Wednesday the polling commenced at nine o'clock, and proceeded most decidedly in favour of Alderman Wood. At three o'clock the following numbers were exhibited—

Wood	..	..	..	..	..	602
Carroll	..	..	..	..	..	302
Hooper	..	..	..	..	..	130

Alderman Wood then came forward, and was cheered very much. He said he had the pleasing satisfaction again to return thanks to the Livery for having placed him in so elevated a position on the poll. He thanked them for the confidence they reposed in his integrity. (Cheers.) The result of that day's exertions, on the part of his friends, proved that they were not unmindful of his interests—that they had looked with a proper feeling at the position in which he stood, and were determined to give him their support in his efforts to obtain that to which he was entitled. They knew that he was engaged in a contest for the protection of the rights and privileges of the Livery. They were all involved in that contest, and he had only to request their continuance of the efforts they had already made until its close. It had been said that he was afraid of a contest. He never had any fear of the kind. There were those engaged in it about whom he had no apprehensions, and in their hands he should leave it. It had also been said that the contest had been got up privately by him. He most unequivocally denied that he knew anything whatever about it until it was commenced upon the hustings. It was for those who had originated it to answer for themselves. Alderman Wood concluded by expressing his conviction that their success would be certain.

At the close of the poll on Thursday, the numbers were—

Wood	..	..	..	..	..	924
Carroll	..	..	..	..	..	580
Hooper	..	..	..	..	..	191

The numbers at the close of the poll on Friday were—

Wood	..	..	..	..	..	1116
Carroll	..	..	..	..	..	709
Hooper	..	..	..	..	..	216

At the close of the poll to-day (Saturday), the numbers stood thus:—

Wood	..	..	..	..	..	1248
Carroll	..	..	..	..	..	858
Hooper	..	..	..	..	..	260

ANOTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday the bakers increased the price of their bread in several parts of the metropolis. The price of the 4lb. loaf was increased to 8d.

THE INAUGURATION DINNER OF THE SHERIFFS.

The Inauguration Banquet of the new Sheriffs, Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, and Robert W. Kennard, Esq., took place on Wednesday at the London Tavern, when upwards of 220 guests assembled.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor occupied the chair; and amongst the guests were Lord John Russell, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Banks, M.P. (the Curator Baron), the Lord Chief Baron, Alderman Sir C. Hunter, Alderman Sir J. Duke, Alderman Kelly, Alderman Humphrey, Alderman Gibbs, Alderman T. Wood, Alderman Carroll, Alderman Farncombe, Alderman Sir W. Magnay, Alderman Moon, Alderman Tusgrove, Alderman H. Hughes, Alderman Sidney, the Under-Sheriffs Bayliss and Tilleard, his Excellency the Belgian Ambassador (M. Beuveux), the Rev. Dr. Russell, Mr. Commissioner D. W. Harvey, Mr. D. W. Wire, Mr. Bircham, the Master and Wardens of the Butchers' Company, the Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company, the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, and many other gentlemen well known and highly respected in the City of London.

The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal and national toasts having been duly proposed and most heartily received,

The Lord Mayor gave "Prosperity to the Trade and Commerce of the City of London." Drunk with three times three.

Mr. J. Dillon briefly responded to the toast.

"The Health of Lord John Russell" was then proposed by Mr. Alderman Challis, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Lord John Russell immediately rose, and spoke as follows:—"In returning you my grateful thanks for the honour you have done me, I shall not attempt to enter into any of those difficult debatable questions to which the worthy proposer of the toast has alluded. No doubt, those topics are of the utmost importance. All I will venture to assure you is, that, to those subjects on which he has touched, and to many others relating to the welfare and prosperity of this country, her Majesty's Ministers will give their unceasing and conscientious attention, and will endeavour, whether in administering, or in proposing measures for legislation, to submit and to carry out such measures as they believe to be best calculated to promote the benefit of the great country to which they have the honour to belong. (Loud cheers.) In so stating, I should say that it is part of the duty of her Majesty's Ministers, in considering this vast empire, to convey from those parts which are strong succour to those parts which, however distant, are weak; and, again, to carry relief from those parts which are in a state of prosperity to those which are unfortunately in a state of suffering and privation. (Cheers.) Of this I am convinced, that if you in this City of London, partaking and sharing in the feeling of the whole country, and, indeed, speaking the feeling of the whole country, have a sympathy with all parts of this great empire, then all our fellow-subjects who live in the Queen's dominions may rely upon our assistance in the hour of their need—may rely that we consider them as brethren, living under the same Crown, and as having the happiness to live under the same constitution. And I trust that we may see extended to other parts of the world those blessings of freedom which we have had so long established amongst us, and which, with the light of the Gospel, I trust, will pervade all parts of the globe. (Cheers.) I will only now add, that in proposing to you the health of the Sheriffs, I am sure, from the earnest you have already had, you will be convinced that those gentlemen will pay the utmost attention to the important duties which devolve upon them. (Cheers.) I am sure that any plans of reform and amelioration which may come before them will receive from them the fairest consideration—the result of an anxious desire to promote the welfare of all—the lowest, of the most guilty, even, of their species; and I am sure that in so doing they will earn the approbation of the citizens of London. (Cheers.) Let us hope that those great problems, many of which have hitherto been hid in obscurity, but which, nevertheless, are matters well worthy of the attention of statesmen—matters relating to the social condition of the community—will receive such attention, that, both here and elsewhere, the condition of the great mass of mankind may be improved; that not only may our goals be made places of less suffering, and greater hope of reformation, but that, by more attention to the means of instruction, many may be preserved from the guilty course on which they now enter, in utter ignorance of their duty both to God and man. (Cheers.) That ignorance, you must all see, does not, ought not, to belong to this enlightened, free, and Christian country; but it is quite true, as your worthy Sheriff has observed, that in times of the greatest civilisation, and in a metropolis like this, where the greatest civilisation is supposed to prevail, yet, while that very civilisation is progressing, it does, somehow or other, leave behind it in its progress persons among the poorer classes of society, who, as I believe, receive less instruction, have less information, and oftentimes live in a more miserable and degraded state of existence, than was the case with any portion of the community centuries ago, when civilisation was not so forward. (Cheers.) This is now known to us all. Let us pursue these useful paths of improvement—let us pursue them with the hope that we shall not only do good to such of that de-cision as may be amongst us, but that other nations will strive with us in that honourable emulation, and that we shall seek to surpass one another more in our endeavours to raise the community to which we belong, than in those disastrous acts to which, by a false notion, glory and renown have been attached. By so doing, we may hope to have an era before us, not only of future prosperity, but an era in which we may reflect that we have done our duty to all our fellow men—in which we have endeavoured to improve their condition not only in point of wealth, but have striven to raise them in that moral relation which shall constitute our highest pride as men and Christians. (Cheers.) I beg leave to give you the health of the Sheriffs. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Sheriff and Alderman Challis responded to the toast. He could assure them that they entered upon their office with a full appreciation of the responsibilities which attached to it. Whatever influence the office could command, should be devoted to purposes of general utility and practical beneficence. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sheriff Kennard reiterated the sentiments of his colleague, and added that it would be his greatest pleasure, as it would be his highest reward, to merit that good opinion which the kind reception of their health had led him to believe they entertained. (Cheers.)

Lord John Russell then gave the "Health of the Lord Mayor."

The Lord Mayor expressed his extreme gratification at the manner in which his health was received. He had only six weeks to remain in office, and he trusted that during that period he should continue to give that satisfaction to his fellow citizens which up to the present time his conduct had elicited. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sheriff Kennard then proposed "The Lord Chief Baron and the Judges."

The Lord Chief Baron in responding to the toast remarked that he had always felt, and never more fully than since he had had a seat on the bench, that the pure administration of justice was mainly indebted in this country to the large share in its administration which belonged to the people themselves, and they might rely upon it that it was mainly to the institution of trial by jury that the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, had obtained, as he believed that it had, such general acceptance throughout the civilized world. (Cheers.)

After a number of other toasts, including the health of the Curator Baron, of the members for the City, responded to by Mr. Masterman, of the Aldermen of London, and of the late Sheriffs, the company separated at a late hour.

RAILWAY METROPOLITAN TERMINI.—The London and South Western Company have now got possession of nearly all the property necessary for the extension of their line to Hungerford-bridge, and the most active preparations are making for commencing the construction of the works without delay. There will be a magnificent station at Hungerford-bridge. The extent of the erection may be inferred from the fact that its cost will exceed £100,000. The expenses of constructing the extension line from Nine Elms to Hungerford-bridge, including the purchase of property, will not, it is supposed, be under £600,000, making, with the station, £700,000, or the enormous sum of £350,000 per mile. The South Western Company, though making their principal station at Hungerford-bridge, do not mean to stop there, but are to extend their line to London-bridge, where means will be adopted to connect their station with that of the London and Brighton, the South Eastern, and the various other companies which have their termini on the east side of London-bridge. It is calculated that the expense of extending the South Western Railway from Hungerford-bridge to London-bridge will be about £400,000, making the sum altogether expended by that company, in carrying its line from Nine Elms into the centre of London, upwards of £1,000,000. The extension to Hungerford-bridge is expected to be finished in eighteen months, and that to London-bridge in three years.

REVIVAL OF THE CHARTIST AGITATION.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting, consisting of upwards of 1500 persons, a great portion of whom were females, took place, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of adopting a national petition to Parliament, praying for the enactment of the People's Charter. The meeting had been convened by the Executive or newly-appointed members of the Convention, most of whom were present, including F. O'Connor, Esq. A supplementary resolution was proposed by Mr. F. O'Connor, to the effect that the Government should be called on to raise ten millions sterling by Exchequer Bills, for the relief of the distress in Ireland, to be called the Church Restoration Fund, for the interest and repayment of which should be payable from tithes, and by bishops and other dignitaries, parsons, and other salaried officers of the State Church, and the sum to be applied for the purchase of land in Ireland, and the location of Irish people upon it, at its present value.

TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN ST. PANCRA'S WORKHOUSE.—Last Saturday afternoon a special meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras was held at their rooms in Gough-square, for the purpose of considering the report of the directors and guardians in reference to the recent charges made against them at an inquest held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., on the 8th and 9th instant, on the body of Mary Ann Jones. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Churchwarden Howorth, and seconded by Mr. Goodwin, when a stormy discussion arose, in which the conduct of the directors and guardians was censured. Mr. Mann moved an amendment, to the effect "That a committee of ten or more members of the vestry be appointed to inquire into the whole management of the workhouse, as also the duties of the officers therein employed." Mr. Boulton seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. E. P. Smith and Dr. Birmingham. On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of twenty-three against five, and the original motion was carried.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Last week a smaller number of deaths was registered in the metropolis districts than occurred in the corresponding weeks of any of the six previous years. During the week which ended on Saturday last no more than 808 deaths were registered; whilst the lowest number during the thirteenth week of the third quarter of any of the preceding six years was 857 deaths in 1840. The average of the whole series of weeks, exclusive of the last, is 916. It appears, therefore, that the deaths of the past week were 49 below the lowest number in the corresponding weeks of six years, and 108 below the average. Those caused by epidemic and endemic diseases appear from the present report to be remarkably few, exhibiting a marked contrast to the returns made in August.—The number of births during the past week was 1280.



AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—"THATCHING."—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THATCHING.

Here we have "the Thatcher, busy at his work," though the thatching of sheds and barns is rather the business of a regular hand than of a farm-servant, who, however, should be capable of thatching stacks and hay-ricks in a neat and substantial manner.

In Thatching buildings which are to last many years, the straw is prepared as for ricks; but the ends of the handfuls, as they are put on a lathed roof, are kept down by means of long rods, which are tied to the laths of the roof by means of strong tar twine. A much thicker coat of straw is put on; and rye-straw, which has a solid stem, is preferred, as more lasting, and less liable to be filled with water than hollow straw. Instead of straw ropes, split willow is used, and the rods which are inserted are much nearer each other, and more carefully secured. As this kind of thatching is a peculiar trade, it requires a regular apprenticeship to be master of it: but a very little practice will enable any one to protect his stacks sufficiently by a thatched covering.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Workmen have begun the hoarding for inclosing the Palace, preparatory to commencing those extensive alterations and improvements which it has been resolved to make in it.

ROYAL EXCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS.—The extensive premises forming the corner of Threadneedle-street and Old Broad-street, in the rear of the Royal Exchange, are forthwith to be pulled down, for the intended improvements. These premises embrace a long range of shops and warehouses, extending to the Hall of Commerce, which, when cleared away, will afford a free view of the back front of the Exchange.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

MICHAELMAS has come; Satan, the archangel's antagonist, has cast his hoof over the blackberries; haws are red on the thorn and hips on the briar; the leaves of the aspen are now shook dead from the tree by the breeze which but lately made them dance; the swallows are off to southern climes; and, doubtless, the geese would follow them, if they had but strength of wing; and were cognisant of the fate which impends over so many of them; the sun does not get up till past six o'clock, and scarcely shows his face through the misty clouds till about eight; the streams have lost their brightness, and often appear muddy, even when there has been no rain: "sweet summer's awa'"; the flush of the Angling season is over; and we are now about to bring our Monthly Notes to a close. We should have liked to wind up with the Salmon, for rod-fishing in the Tweed will be open for nearly a fortnight yet; but as we cannot manage to reach there with our line at present, we must content with the Chub.

The Chub is caught in most of the rivers of England; and in Northumberland and Cumberland is known by the name of the *Skelly*. A young Chub bears a considerable resemblance to a Dace, but is more "chubby," and thicker about the head. Chub weighing from three to four pounds are not unfrequently taken, but rarely weighing five. They spawn about the end of April, or the beginning of May. Their favourite haunts are pools, with soft or clayey bottoms, where the bank of the river overhangs, or is shaded by trees. As they are very timid, the Angler, in fishing for them, should go very gently to work, and be careful to keep

himself out of sight: a rough-spun "brother Bob," who makes himself more free than welcome everywhere—who would feel pleasure in thrashing even a post, and who whips the water most unmercifully—has but little chance of catching his brother loggerhead, the Chub.

In Summer, the Chub is frequently angled for with the artificial fly; but the most tempting bait for him, from June to September, is a grasshopper or a cockchafer, dropped gently on the water by means of a short line. They will, also, in the same manner, take a wasp, a bee, or a large blue-bottle fly, which may be allowed to sink for a foot or two, and then be gently drawn back. In Spring, or in early Summer, before the weather becomes warm, they readily take a small red worm near the bottom. They generally bite best when the water is rather clear; and, as they are gregarious, where the Angler catches one, he may generally calculate on catching more. Large Chub are sometimes caught when spinning a minnow; there are, however, but few persons who think it worth while to fish expressly for Chub in this manner.

The Chub is but little esteemed for the table. "He is objected against," says Walton, "not only for being full of small forked bones, dispersed through all his body, but that he eats waterish, and that the flesh of him is not firm, but short and tasteless. The French esteem him so mean as to call him *un vilain*: nevertheless, he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat." Seeing who sends meat, and who sends cooks, it is no wonder that the Chub, naturally "waterish, and full of small forked bones," should often be spoiled in the dressing. As we can scarcely suppose that "good old Father Walton" was one of the proverbial cooks alluded to—such as Ude, Soyer, Mrs. Glasse, Meg Dodds, or Dr. Kitchiner—we conceive that we are rendering a service, not only to the fish-eating public, but to society at large, by here giving his receipt for dressing a Chub. On this subject, the "Patriarch of Angling" would appear to have derived his information from patriarchal times; for, though we have sweet herbs for stuffing, and verjuice and butter for basting, there is not a word said about the sauce. "First, scale him"—Mrs. Glasse would have said, "first catch him"—"and then wash him clean, and then take out his guts; and, to that end, make the hole as little, and as near to his gills, as you may conveniently, and especially make clean his throat from the grass and weeds that are usually in it; for, if that be not very clean, it will make him to taste very sour. Having so done, put some sweet herbs into his belly, and then tie him with two or three splinters to a spit, and roast him, basted often with vinegar, or rather verjuice and butter, with good store of salt mixed with it. Being thus dressed, you will find him a much better dish of meat than you, or most folk, even Anglers themselves, do imagine, for this dries up the fluid, watery humour with which all Chubs do abound." Now, an ordinary cook would be very apt to ascribe the sourness of a Chub dressed in this manner to the vinegar, or the verjuice, used in basting it, even though the grass and weeds had been allowed to remain in the throat. "But take this rule with you," Walton continues, "that a Chub newly taken and newly dressed is so much better than a Chub of a day's keeping after he is dead, that I can compare him to nothing so fitly as to cherries newly gathered from a tree, and others that have been bruised and lain a day or two in water."

In the three last months of the year, and also in winter, Chub are considered to be in the best condition. As the weather becomes colder they lie deeper in the water; and, after September, the best mode of Angling for them is at bottom. A rod, from twelve to fifteen feet long—such as is used in fishing for roach—is the best, with a winch and a running line and foot-length of fine strong gut.

Use a light float, and keep the bait just clear of the bottom. The most taking bait is the pith of the back-bone, or the brains, of an ox; and it is also advisable to bait the ground with small portions of the brains before you begin to fish. A piece about the size of a nut may be put upon the hook. At this season, well-soaked greaves, a piece of fat bacon, and paste made of cheese worked up with a little lard or butter, are also recommended as good baits for Chub. In cold weather, the best time to fish is about mid-day.

Till Spring returns, we leave other Anglers—either more enthusiastic, or having better opportunities—to continue fishing for chub, roach, perch, grayling, and such other fish as are still to be caught. Our Angling for the season is now closed: here we unsnipe our rod, and wind up our line. For the present, to all Anglers who may have read our "Notes" we heartily bid farewell; and could we but think that they have interested those whom we have chiefly wished to please, we should look forward to another season with brighter hopes. X. Y.

SPLENDID METEOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following is an account of the appearance presented at Cambridge by the magnificent meteor which was seen in the metropolis, on the night of Friday, the 25th ult. At about a quarter before ten, the air appeared to be suddenly illumined, as if the whole heavens were in a blaze; the light being of an unnatural, pale blue. It was attended with no noise. On looking up, a long stream of bluish-white was seen shooting due North, and continued to within 45° of the horizon. It left a luminous trail, which was visible six or eight seconds. But, what was particularly remarkable, at the point where the meteor evidently started, (or exploded), about two or three degrees south of the zenith, a pale



SPLENDID METEOR.

zig-zag light was floating, as if some artificial fire-work had been discharged. (See Fig. A.) In a few seconds, it had arranged itself as at B, having a large woolly nucleus of a distinct ordinary fire-colour. This became gradually thinner, and the vapour assumed the form C, reminding one of an imperfect fairy ring. It then slowly changed to D and E. At first, it was so dense as to obscure the stars behind it, which became gradually visible through it, as it became rarer; and, when in the forms D and E, it had a perfect resemblance to the Milky Way, with which it was in juxtaposition on the West. An interval of full ten minutes elapsed before the phenomenon had completely disappeared.

PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

At the present moment the Fashions for toilette are constantly fluctuating. The ever-changing temperature of the weather necessitates fresh alterations in dress almost every hour, and nothing can afford a greater contrast than the bright coloured light-textured toilettes of summer worn one day, and the more sombre habiliments of winter, which it is found necessary the next to adopt. Yet, as the change in the weather seems to confirm itself, a gradual and decided alteration is taking place in dress, and the taffetas d'Italie glacé, striped or brocade, and the checked or brocade foulards, will soon supersede entirely the mousselines de soie and organdies, which have been worn with such charming effect during the late oppressive heat. In the form of dress, a change also is perceptible; the basquines, or lappets encircling the waist, are gradually abandoned, and dresses are made rounded at the waist, and only slightly lengthened in front.

STRAW BONNETS are still worn; but they are now trimmed with dark coloured



ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.—THE CHUB.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

ribbons. The Pamela shapes are quite gone out of fashion; and the winter Bonnets will be made much closer to the face, and rounded at the cheeks.

A new form for MANTELETS is contemplated. They will be made in velvet, and lace will be generally used as trimming.

CAFS, as well as bonnets, are trimmed with dark colours. Shaded velvet ribbon is generally used for morning Caps; and those for the evening are trimmed with dark ribbons, and large maroon-coloured roses, with velvet foliage.

Our neighbours over the water make a more rapid progress in Fashions than we do, this year especially, as a great impetus has been given to the inventive powers of the *marchandes des modes*, by the composition of the splendid *trousseau* destined to the Infanta of Spain, and the Queen, her sister. We have often before remarked how much the Fashions for dress in Paris take their character from the political events of the moment: on this occasion, it is less extraordinary that such should be the case. The "*coiffure Luisa*," and the "*chapeaux Montpensier*," are imitations of the same articles of costume provided for the Spanish Princesses. Twenty thousand pounds sterling have already been expended for the dresses and bonnets of the two Royal brides. Materials for winter wear have necessarily been provided beforehand. The "*blue Nemours*" is still the favourite colour; and the variety of new patterns, whether flowered, striped, plaided, or brocaded, is inconceivable. The *Moire Antique*, which unites all the gloss of satin to the rich effects of a watered silk, bids fair to obtain great favour among our *élégantes*. Brocaded stuffs, in gold and silver and tulle, spotted with the same, form conspicuous materials both in the head-dresses and ball-dresses of the two young

Princesses. The heads of those *magasins* most resorted to in England, such as those of Vouillon and Lauré and others, who are now on the look-out for novelty, cannot but withdraw many new ideas in toilette from the activity with which invention, in this department of commerce, is at work in Paris; and next month, though it will yet be very early in the season, we shall hope to give our fair readers a satisfactory bulletin of intelligence which may guide them in their selections for winter costume.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

On Wednesday week, the commencement of the works of this important Railway was celebrated by great rejoicings at Stoke-upon-Trent, the day being kept as a general holiday. The spot chosen was near the Shelton New Road, where a piece of ground was staked off, for the ceremony of turning the first turf; Mr. J. L. Ricardo officiated with the spade, and Mr. Alderman Copeland with the wheelbarrow; but, just as Mr. Ricardo was putting the turf into the barrow, the crowd broke the ring; Mr. Ricardo lost his hat in the confusion, and after mounting his horse rode off the ground with the spade over his shoulder.

Notwithstanding this *contretemps*, the affair of the day was conducted with much ceremony. The barrow and the electro-plated spade were borne to the ground by four navigators; there was a public breakfast at the New Town-hall, at Stoke; a ball in the evening, at which the Duke of Sutherland's quadrille band attended; and the out-door merry-making concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XI.

"My dear Catherine," said Mr. Joyce to his daughter one day, "you would do me a great favour, if you would behave to Mr. Sefton this evening with a little more cordiality than you generally do. And, above all, do not choose the opportunity of his presence to descant on the merits of his younger brother; who may be all you say, but I suspect the theme is very far from being agreeable to him; and believe me, my dear girl, the reasons which urge me to conciliate Mr. Charles Sefton are not trifling ones."

He sighed as he spoke, and turned his head from the windows, although the increasing gloom of a January afternoon of itself lent a friendly shade to his countenance. By a brighter light, however, it might have been seen that he was considerably altered during the last few months. His clothes hung loosely about him, and showed that he was thinner; his eyes seemed sunken; and anxious thoughts and added cares had impressed themselves legibly on his countenance.

Catherine, on the contrary, looked better than ever. The autumn sojourn on the coast had restored the roses of health to her cheeks; and there was a calm light in her eye, which until lately had seldom dwelt there—the light that is kindled by the consciousness of serenity and the enjoyment of home affections. For Catherine Joyce had at length exorcised the demon of suspicion, and had permitted her warm heart to cling tendril-wise round her kind step-mother and young sisters.

"Dear Papa, what is it you mean?" she replied, laying her hand on his arm and looking intently at him—for she had been startled by the peculiar earnestness of his manner, and now for the first time remarked how ill he was looking. So gradual had been the change, that there was little wonder those about him had failed to observe it.

"I mean, my love, just what I say."

"I think you mean more than you say," she exclaimed, in return; "and if you tell me what it is, I shall be able to shape my conduct much more cleverly by the light of such knowledge, than in the darkness of my present ignorance."

Mr. Joyce sank back in an easy chair, with the air of one who was going to repose a confidence; and Catherine drew a low stool to his side and seated herself, partially averting her head for a reason of her own.

"You must be aware, Catherine, that Mr. Sefton's attentions have been somewhat particular—in short, that he admires you very much."

"If it be so, Papa, the admiration is all on one side, for I do not like him a bit."

"I hardly know whether to be glad or sorry of this," returned her father. "Mr. Sefton is not every thing I most esteem; at the same time—as far as worldly prospects are concerned—it would be an excellent match, for he is known to be enormously rich. It is said that he has almost doubled his fortune, by successful speculations, within the last year."

"I have no desire to share it," said Catherine, gently but firmly.

"And be assured I will never urge you to do so."



"Thank you, thank you," she exclaimed, pressing her father's hand; and she added, not without a blush, "this is most kind after the pain I have already cost you."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "I must own to you that I am so deeply involved in money transactions with Mr. Sefton, that I am anxious to conciliate him in every way—and not even to irritate him by such a seeming trifle as a young girl's cold reception of him in her father's house."

"Involved in money transactions!"

"Yes, Catherine, it is but too true. The speculations into which I was persuaded to enter have not been so fortunate as his own; he has supplied me with the means of meeting my liabilities, and the consequence is that I am so much in his power, that all I possess would scarcely meet my obligations to him; and though at the worst I trust to escape the disgrace of an insolvent, it is but too probable that we must reduce our establishment, and curtail expenses in every possible manner."

"But I shall soon be of age—there will be my fortune to meet this extremity," she exclaimed with generous enthusiasm.

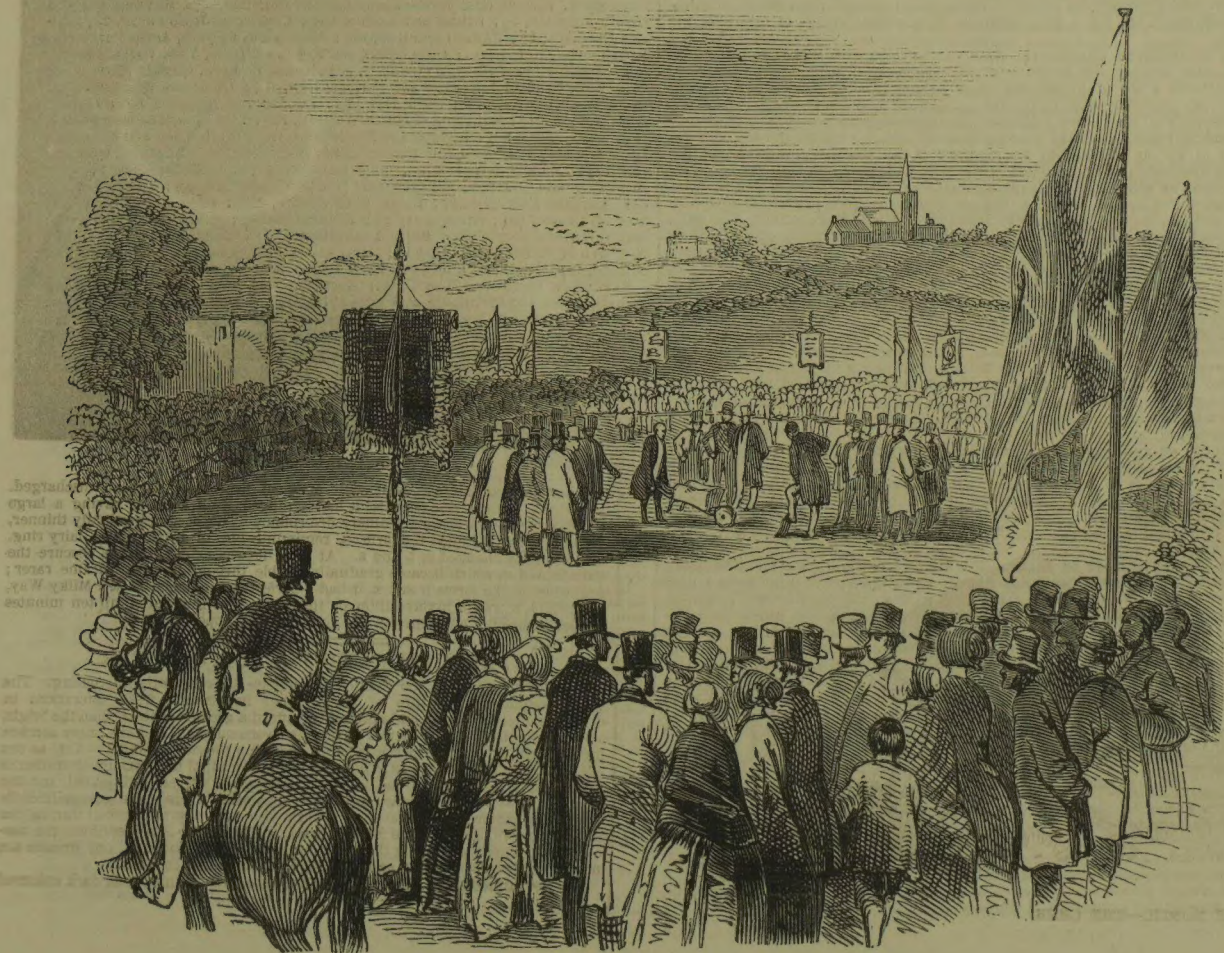
"Heaven bless you for the thought, my child;" and the recollection of how nearly he had once been asking her to risk her property in the very speculation which had turned out so unfavourably, lent a tenderness to his tone; and it may be there flashed through his mind a rapid view of the strange evil-seeming events out of which so much good had come, namely, the prevention of his applying to her on such a subject—even if his adviser had continued to urge it, which he had not—and the restoration of her affections to their proper channel. "Heaven bless you for the thought, Catherine; but I have had a bitter lesson, by which you may profit, and not a farthing of your principal will I touch."

"Well, well, we shall see. Meanwhile I promise to behave very civilly to Mr. Sefton; he shall take me down to dinner, and I will sit next him. And," she added with a sort of levity that people sometimes assume to hide deep feeling, "to heighten the effect of my civility, I must make myself very charming, and so will run away now, and think of preparing to dress."

It was quite true, however, that Catherine Joyce did think a little more than usual about her appearance on that day; and took out two or three dresses from her wardrobe before she could decide which would be the most becoming. But when at last the palm had been awarded to a rich pink watered silk, with which her fine pearls contrasted very admirably, knowing she had abundance of time for her toilet, she sank into a reverie which lasted so long that after all she dressed in a hurry. Two or three carriages had already deposited the dinner guests, and loud knocks were following each other in rapid succession, before she entered the drawing-room, looking a little flushed from haste and excitement, but very radiant and sparkling—the invisible quiver quite full of arrows for conquest.

If that reverie, which had been so deep as to abridge the time she had reserved for her adornment, could have been translated from its unuttered and almost unutterable thoughts, into the clearness of a soliloquy, it would have run something thus, with not a few of the wavering contradictions which might almost be established as the only consistencies of human character:—

"No harm if I should delude him into proposing for me—he is a creature without really a heart to be touched. Or, suppose he has feeling, it



COMMENCEMENT OF THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

would only be revenging the wrong received from one of the sex on another. And yet I could not do this with a nobler character. Oh, no, I should sink myself to the level of the being I despise, and could not meet the remorse I should feel for having tortured an honest heart! It is a dangerous game to play, that of the coquette; and not the nicest in the world. It is like using tools that soil one's fingers: but then my father; to give him time and charm the serpent! Only till I am of age, though; and then I can and will do as I like. I wonder if I shall feel amused at the writhing of the slave in his chains—for in my heart I know I can force them. I wonder if I shall ever be in love again! Pshaw! that was not love after all. Only a shock—a plunge—rather invigorating in its after effects than otherwise; and what an escape that I was not dragged down—down, and utterly stifled by it! Of this I am sure, that my heart will now be as much more difficult to win, as it will be better worth possessing than it was before the wounds, which, perfectly healed as they are, raise a prejudice against its value in the eyes of very young people, I suppose. Dear Margaret—I must not take her into my confidence; no, she is a great deal too happy in her love to understand my excuses for a flirtation with her brother-in-law that is to be—selfish, narrow-minded, ugly, money-grubber that he is." And so she mused on, as I have said before, until she had to dress in a hurry at last.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

Ah! nut-brown partridges; ah! brilliant pheasants; And oh! ye poachers: 'tis no sport for peasants.

BYRON.

LAST week we essayed a chapter on the Curiosities of Sporting Literature: we purpose attempting another—in the present. As rare a thing as the Ring would have been esteemed by the exclusive set that cultivated the Turf in "the days of our fathers of yore," and suspended the *canaille*, "naso aduncu," we question whether it would have frightened the squirearchy of the good old times so indignantly from their sporting propriety, as the sight of a modern *Battue*. After all, the betting circle is only another phase of snobbery: a glaring one, to be sure; but, generally speaking, it is the resort of "people that nobody knows" in search of the genteel—who, of course, are made to pay for their whistle. But the *battue*: what shall be said of its rise, progress, and recognition in this land of fair play? What business has it here? Let the *chasse* of other countries butcher bacon, and call it hunting the wild boar: let it victimise venison, and do to death its does, under the pretence of deer-stalking: is that any reason that Fashion should turn purveyor to the poultry man in merry England? Is it *comme il faut*? Is it lawful?

Slaughter grows murder, in this case, in short, And turns to massacre what would be sport.

These reflections are in season. The day before yesterday was the anniversary of the opening of the campaign against the British Bird of Paradise. Well, to such end, most probably, it was born. According to naturalists, unless pheasants were shot, presently the great globe itself would be transformed into a pheasantry; and anon, the fowls, having consumed all their natural food, would turn cannibals, until the last pheasant stood among the ruins of his race's nests, like Mrs. Shelley's "Last Man." Brilliant bird though it be, nevertheless it was made for our use, and not for our abuse. Nature never intended it for the *battue*; for that contrivance, gentle reader, is the cockcomby of cruelty. Your exquisite, half asleep from the morning's polka, tortures far more than he kills of the afternoon pheasants at which he condescends to point his Manton. Only for the philanthropic glass of Curacao administered by his valet before letting him out, the odds are he had not bagged a head, but left the sufferers to languish out life—this with a fractured wing, that with a disabled leg. Poor victim of foreign vice! poor sacrifice to the *battue*!

Ah! what avail his glossy, varying dyes, His purple crest, his scarlet-circled eyes, The vivid green his shining plumes unfold, His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold

No, no, friend of boon woodcraft; none of this alien pastime for thee! Pheasant Shooting has begun—but not its butchery—for the English sportsman. He goes forth, in these rich autumn mornings, into the fields and woods. But he will do better to postpone it for a week or so longer, because very rarely the *nides* at this season have attained good maturity. When he does sally forth, however, it will be attended by a brace or leash of short-legged spaniels. He takes no setters with him, because he knows that dogs cannot be masters of more trades than one, any more than men. His spaniels are slow, mute, and full of patient perseverance: they hunt close round him. If in cover, he has his retriever at his heels. As pheasants are prone to run for the sides of covers and adjacent hedge-rows when disturbed, you see him beat all these carefully, on once more emerging into the open. Here he reckons on fair shots, uninterrupted by boughs and stems of trees. If there has been rain during the night, he begins with these hedgerows, as the dripping of the trees, he knows, has driven his quarry abroad. As the season is early, so is his beating close; for oftentimes in October he has found a whole family in a tuft of underwood he could have covered with his pocket-handkerchief. Later in the year you will see him in the turnip-fields, towards two or three in the afternoon. These he beats with a steady pointer, taught to quarter his ground by signal from his master's hand. If perchance, you meet him homeward-bound—towards a dinner not served as a substitute for supper—his keeper is carrying a bag just bulging a little; but there is really not more than five brace in it—there's not, upon our word. Did you ever see a more contented countenance? No flash of gory rivalry is there, but the honest tint of air and exercise, that have received a little additional from a fair day's PHEASANT SHOOTING.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The run this afternoon was chiefly in favour of Sir Tatton Sykes, Sting, Tom Tulloch, and the Baron, and it will be seen that their positions were thereby considerably improved. Several other horses were backed, but not in sums, and the business generally was on a limited scale.

CESAREWITCH (ACCEPT OR NOT).

10 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	25 to 1 agst Terrier	30 to 1 agst Finvaragh (t)
12 to 1 — The Baron	25 to 1 — Montreal colt	35 to 1 — Kesheng
15 to 1 — Sting	25 to 1 — Boarding School	50 to 1 — Wolf Dog (t)
15 to 1 — Tom Tulloch (t)	— Mite	50 to 1 — Tugnet (t)
20 to 1 — Jonathan Wild	40 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes winning the three events.	

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Van Tromp	40 to 1 agst Bingham (t)	40 to 1 agst The Liberator
18 to 1 — Epitro (t)	40 to 1 — Planet (t)	40 to 1 — Lunedale
25 to 1 — Sis. to Cobweb (t)	40 to 1 — The Reiver (t)	

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (t)	60 to 1 agst Sorolla (t)
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NEWMARKET RACES.—TUESDAY.

Match.—100 h. ft. T. M. M. Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus, 8st 5lb, received from Mr. Ramsbottom's Queen of Cyprus, 8st 7lb. The Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovs each, h. ft., for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lb. The second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. The last half of Ab. M. (23 subs.)

Colonel Peel's Isis	..	..	..	(Nat)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Vice Consul	..	..	..	(W. Abdale)	2
Mr. Phillimore's Reminiscence, 3lb extra.	..	..	..	(Sly)	3
Lord Exeter's by Hetman Platoff, out of Galata	..	..	..	(Mann)	4
Mr. Griffiths's Lady Lift, 3lb extra	..	..	..	(E. Edwards)	5

Betting.—11 to 8 on Reminiscence, and 3 to 1 agst Vice Consul. Isis jumped off with the favourite, but immediately taking the lead, kept it to the end, and won by a length; Vice Consul getting the second place half way down the hill, and beating Reminiscence by half a length. Won in fifty-two seconds.

Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each; three-year-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. A. F. (25 Subs.)

Colonel Anson's Iago	..	..	..	(F. Butler)	1
Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes	..	..	..	(W. Scott)	2
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri	..	..	..	(W. Abdale)	3
Lord Albemarle's Smuggler Bill	..	..	..	(Robinson)	4

Betting.—2 to 1 on Sir Tatton and 5 to 2 agst Iago. Smuggler Bill took the lead at the starting, and maintained it for a quarter of a mile, Iago lying away from him until half way up the hill, where he went up, headed the crack three or four strides from home, and the latter having run out at the finish, he won by a length. Run in two minutes sixteen seconds.

The Buckingham Stakes of 300 sovs. each, h. ft., colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. T. Y. C. One to the post. (4 Subs.) Colonel Peel's King of Naples, walked over, Lord Exeter withdrawing his stake.

Match.—200, h. ft. B. C.—Mr. Mytton's Auricula, 7st. 11lb. (Whitehouse), beat Duke of Bedford's Leopard, 8st. 7lb. (Robinson). Betting.—2 to 1 on Leopard. Won by two lengths.

Match.—100, h. ft. T. Y. C. Mr. Merton's Missed Stays, 7st. 13lb., received forfeit from Duke of Bedford's Neapolitan, 8st. 7lb.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and 5 only if declared before ten o'clock the evening before running, to go to the second horse. D. M. (Five subs, two of whom paid forfeit.)

Mr. Pemberton's Best Bower, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb	..	..	..	(Pettit)	1
Mr. Phillimore's Skeleton, 5 yrs, 8st 1lb	..	..	..	(Sly)	2
Mr. Merton's African, aged, 8st 8lb	..	..	..	(Nat)	3

Betting.—9 to 6 agst African, and 2 to 1 agst Best Bower and African. Best Bower took the lead, kept it, and won by two lengths. Run in 1 min. 46 sec.

Match, 200, h. ft, 8st 4lb each, D. M.—Lord Orford's Blackie (Nat) beat Sir J. Hawley's Humdrum (Butler). Even betting. Won easy by a length. Run in 1 min. 38 sec.

Plate of £50. Three-years-old, 7st 5lb.; four, 8st 8lb.; five, 8st. 13lb.; six and aged, 9st. D. L.

Mr. Pemberton's Best Bower, 5 yrs	..	..	..	(Pettit)	1
Colonel Synges's Mount Callan, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Whitehouse)	2
Lord Albemarle's Beaumont, 5 yrs	..	..	..	(Robinson)	3
Mr. Drake's Grey (late Bold Archer) 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Mann)	4
Mr. Neville's Nutcrack, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Staples)	5

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Glory; 5 to 2 agst Mount Callan; and 4 to 1 agst Beaumont. Best Bower and Glory made the running jointly to the turn of the lands, where he latter declined, and Best Bower took the lead, followed by Mount Callan; all

the others beaten. No other change took place, Best Bower leading to the end, and winning by a length. Run in 3 min. 55 sec.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. D. L. (8 subs.)

Lord E. Russell's Sting	..	..	..	(Butler)	1
Lord Orford's Footstool	..	..	..	(Nat)	2
Lord Londale's Joy	..	..	..	(Bartholomew)	3
Mr. Pemberton's Tugnet	..	..	..	(Pettit)	4

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Sting, 7 to 4 agst Footstool, 5 to 1 agst Joy, and 7 to 1 agst Tugnet. Tugnet made the running to the Duke's Stand, where he bolted, and Footstool, who had followed him, took the lead, Joy waiting on him to within half a distance, where Sting went up to Footstool, ran with him a few strides, headed him in the cords, and won by half a length. Run in 3 min. 57 sec.

Match: £100, h. ft; last half of Ab. M.—Duke of Bedford's Taurina, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb, received from Mr. Mytton's Little Ben, 6 yrs, 8st.

Match: £200, h. ft; B. C.—Mr. Moore's Wolf Dog, 8st 7lb, received from Mr. Shelley's Maynooth, 8st.

THURSDAY.

Town Plate.

Colonel Synges's Mount Callan	..	..	..	1
Sir J. Hawley's Humdrum	..	..	..	2
Lord Albemarle's Radolphus	..	..	..	3

Match, 100, h. ft.—First half of Ab. M.—Vice Consul beat Black Cat.

Match, 200 sovs, 50 ft. T. Y. C.—Paragon beat Missed Stays.

Match, 200 sovs, 50 ft.—Mr. Merton's Jumble received forfeit from Duke of Bedford's Eothen.

Rutland Stakes.

Slander	..	..	..	1
Doctrin	..	..	..	2
Galata filly	..	..	..	3
Palma	..	..	..	4

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for three-yr-olds 9st 2lb, four 10st 7lb, five 11st, six and aged 11st 4lb. R. C.

Mr. Moore's Wolf Dog, 4 yrs	..	..	..	(Nat)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Butler)	2
Lord Albemarle's Little Vulgar Boy, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(Robinson)	3
Mr. Drinkald's Ohio, 3 yrs	..	..	..	(W. Abdale)	4

AQUATICS.

Rowing Match.—The Scullers' Match between W. Bromley, of the Lower Water-gate, Deptford, and H. Cox, of the Upper Water-gate, took place on Tuesday. The race was for ten pounds aside, and the honorary distinction of champion of Deptford. The distance selected was from the Halfway House up to the *Dreadnought*, a course of something like eleven miles. It was a capital start, both being away at the same moment, and at a very dashing pace. In the course of a few strokes Cox took the lead, closely followed by his opponent. Mile after mile they were rowing at great speed, with but little difference between them; and, as they approached the lower part of Woolwich Arsenal, Bromley gradually drew up to his opponent, and some very fine rowing on both sides resulted in Bromley shortly passing him. Cox made a smart spurt to regain his place, but Bromley went stroke by stroke further away from him, and won by eighty or a hundred yards.

Rowing Match for the Silver Oars.—A spirited match took place on Monday for two pair of silver oars, presented by Messrs. Cownden and Wentzell, the boat-builders, to the frequenters of their establishment. It was in three heats, with eight pair of oars; the distance being from the Ship, Fore-street, Lambeth, up round a boat moored off Nine Elms, down round a boat opposite Messrs. Searle's Reach to the starting place. The competitors were Blenkar, Price, Thomas, Hawes, J. Price, Lawson, Sewel, Perry, Sanderson, Larby, Curson, Regan. The grand heat was won by Sanderson and Larby.

CRICKET.—A single wicket match between Messrs. Felix and Mynn, for the championship, commenced on Tuesday at the White Hart Cricket-ground, Bromley. At one o'clock Mr. Felix took the bat. This innings lasted an hour, and the batting and bowling were of the most superb order, sixty-five balls were delivered, only two wide, and one run only was obtained—score three. Mr. Mynn now went in, about twenty-six balls were bowled, no wide—runs four. At four o'clock, Mr. Felix went in for his second innings. About 167 balls were bowled, nine wide, one no ball; but though in for one hour and a-half, not literally not one run, though from the wide and no balls he headed his opponent by nine. At half-past five the stumps were drawn. Mr. Felix resumed his play on Wednesday, but after receiving twenty-four balls, went out without increasing his score. Mr. Mynn now went in with a score of 9 against him, to win in one short quarter of an hour; however, he obtained them. This is the second match this year in which Mr. Mynn has proved victorious over Mr. Felix.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RURAL FETE AT BEARWOOD.—Another of those congenial gatherings of landlord and tenant, master and servant, which of late have happily become of more frequent occurrence, took place on Saturday last, at Bearwood, the residence of John Walter, Esq. It has been the custom of Mr. Walter, for several years past, to assemble all who bear any relation to him, either in the character of tenant or servant upon the estate, for the enjoyment of a jovial holiday under his own roof. At about two o'clock the party assembled formed themselves into a procession, and, preceded by a brass band from Reading, marched to the lawn, where tables were arranged to accommodate the company, among whom were Mr. W. B. Ferrand, M.P.; Major Court, the Rev. Mr. Hayes, the Rev. Mr. Willmott, Mr. E. W. Gray, and other friends of the host. After removal of the cloth, several toasts were given, and Mr. Walter, in a humorous speech, proposed the "British Legislature," coupling the name of Mr. W. B. Ferrand, M.P. Ferrand, in reply, disclaimed any participation in the recent legislation of the House of Commons, and said he had no doubt that in the course of a few sessions they should find Mr. Walter rising in his place in the House of Commons to present a petition—say from the distressed agriculturists of the parish of Wokingham. (Laughter.) Then Mr. Walter would proceed to express his condolence and sympathy with the unfortunate petitioners, telling the House that he advised them, in their days of strength, to accept a fixed duty—that they rejected all notice of such a compromise when it was practicable, and "Free Trade" was the consequence. (Hear, hear) Mr. E. W. Gray, late Mayor of Newbury, said there was a "fixed duty" to which, he was sure, the meeting would give their unanimous assent. That duty was to drink the health of their host, "Mr. Walter, with long life and happiness to him, and a seat in Parliament." Mr. Walter thanked the meeting for their usual demonstrations of regard. He hoped they now met even under better auspices than before (Hear, hear) He had read with the greatest pleasure within the last few days, accounts of meetings partaking of the same character as the present, and receiving the countenance of the highest personage in the realm—(cheers)—also of the ex-Prime Minister, and of a noble Lord in their own neighbourhood; and he trusted that ere long the better practice would universally prevail. ("Hear" and cheers.) Other toasts followed, and the conviviality of the afternoon was not a little enhanced by the vocal efforts of several of the guests.

THE MANCHESTER COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION AND THE SALT MONOPOLY OF INDIA.—On Monday the directors of the Manchester Commercial Association, together with a few of the members more intimately connected with India, had a lengthy interview with D. C. Aylwin, Esq., of London, on the subject of the salt monopoly of India; the injurious and oppressive nature of which was very ably and fully pointed out by that gentleman. Mr. Aylwin's statement was discussed in all its bearings by the members of the Association present, and the further consideration of the subject was deferred until the next meeting.

OPENING OF THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—Another line of railway communication was opened to the public on Monday last, connecting the town of Bury, and the important villages of Radcliffe, Nuttall, Ramsbottom, Edenfield, Rawtenstall, &c., with Manchester. Including about four miles of old railway next Manchester, this line gives a railway communication of eighteen miles, from Manchester to Rawtenstall, and thus connects another important manufacturing district of East Lancashire with its metropolis. At Bury the trains pass a field to the right, in which it is said Sir Robert Peel was born, leaving Clamber Hall (in which he certainly passed his boyhood) to the left.

THE NEWMARKET AND CHESTERFORD RAILWAY.—The "first turf" was raised on Wednesday morning at Dullingham, in the presence of Lord George Manners and several other directors, and a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Newmarket. The line, which is to be completed by the autumn of 1847, has been leased for 999 years to the Eastern Counties Company, at a guaranteed five per cent. on the capital and a share of all the surplus profits of the united lines, less two per cent.

FALLING OF THE NEWCASTLE TUNNEL.—Early on Wednesday morning a portion of the tunnel lately made on that part of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, which is to form the extension to Tynemouth, gave way. The part which has fallen in is a little to the east of Northumberland-square, North Shields, and is about fifty yards in length. Doubts are entertained as to the stability of the rest of the structure. The extension was to be opened for traffic in about a month.

THE POISONING CASE IN ESSEX.—The child of Lydia Taylor, for attempting to poison which Mrs. Chesham was committed to Chelmsford gaol, having died on Sunday, an inquest was on Wednesday held on the body by Mr. Lewis, at the Cock-inn, Manewden, near Newport. The evidence was much the same as that on which Mrs. Chesham was committed to take her trial for the attempt to poison the child. The mother distinctly swore to three or more several attempts on the part of Mrs. Chesham to tamper with the child. She also deposed that Mr. T. Newport, the father of the child, made a proposition to her, before she left her mother's service, to take some stuff, which she refused. The surgeon proved that the child died from inflammation, but from what cause that arose he could not say. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight, that the contents of the stomach might be analysed.

VICTORIA PARK.—The operations for planting have been actively recommended, and it is anticipated that the whole will be completed before the termination of the coming spring. In its present state, the park retains all its attractions with the East-enders, and the average of visitors has for many Sundays past exceeded 10,000. The gates at the entrance in Bonner's Fields have been placed up, all persons are excluded at night, except those passing through on business or residents, a night park-keeper being stationed for the purpose. Building is going on very actively and extensively in the neighbourhood.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat have been moderate, and the show of samplings of that grain here to-day was small. The accounts respecting the potato crop being still unfavourable the demand was steady, and, in some instances, selected parcels produced a trifle more money, the value of other qualities being firmly supported. Foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—moved off readily, at an advance in quotations of five pence per quarter. The show of barley was by no means large. Most kinds were in good request, at very full prices. The quantity of malt on show was not large, at yet no advance took place in the quotations. Fine parcels of oats were in good request, at a further advance in the currencies of 6d per quarter. The middling and inferior kinds were quite as dear. Beans, peas, and flour fully supported late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4320; barley, 3250; oats, 740. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 11,050. Foreign: wheat, 5600; barley, —; oats, 1230. Flour, 2070 sacks and 12,070 barrels; malt 2300 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 63s; ditto white, 55s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 53s to 58s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; rye, 37s to 39s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling, 31s to 33s; malted ditto, 35s to 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 55s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 67s; Chevallier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, feed oats, 25s to 28s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Troughal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto, white, 25s to 28s; tick beans, new, 37s to 39s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 41s to 46s; maple, 41s to 46s; white, 55s to 57s; boilers, 55s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 43s to 47s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 45s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danish, red, 50s to 60s; ditto white, 60s to 66s per quarter. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s; Baltic, 30s to 31s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Lined cakes have advanced fully 10s per 1000. In all kinds of seeds only a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

Lined, English, sowing, 53s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, 38s to 39s per quarter. Corned, 12s 1s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Taro, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rape-seed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Lined cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 0s per 1000; Rape-seed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 42s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 60s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 42s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 1d; barley, 36s 10d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 42s 7d; peas, 45s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 49s 6d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 40s 10d; peas, 39s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Coffee.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the transactions in this article are small. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Dutch is wanted, and the best samples move off steadily, at 100s to 105s per cwt. Bacon is heavy, and the turn lower. The top quotation is 66s, the lowest 50s per cwt. In middles, very little doing, and there are sellers at 50s to 55s per cwt. Lard moves off slowly, at 76s for the best Waterford, bladdered. In other kinds of provisions—lard we except barrelled beef and pork—exceedingly little is doing.

Oils.—A good business is doing in rapeseed, at 34s for pale, and 33s for brown. Lined oil steady, at 25s to 25s 6d, on the spot. Irish oil firm, and rather dear.

Tallow.—This article is still improving in value—44s having been paid for new Y. C., on the spot. For forward delivery, a good business is doing, at 44s to 44s 3d for the last three months. Town tallow is now 42s 6d, net cash, with an active demand.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £4 0s; clover, £3 10s to £5 3s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 12s per load.

Coals (Friday).—West Hartley, 16s 6d; Wylam, 16s 6d; Bewick and Co., 17s 6d; Killingworth, 17s; Llangennick, 22s 6d; Russell's Helton, 18s 3d; Lambton, 18s 6d; and Sidney's Hartley, 16s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The best new hops continue in good request, at fully, in some instances, a trial beyond last week's prices. In the middling and inferior qualities, only a moderate business is doing. Very few parties are inclined to back the duty higher than £200,000.

New Sussex pockets, £3 16s to £4 12s; New Walsell of Kent ditto, £4 2s to £4 15s; New Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 15s to £6 12s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, being large, and the weather somewhat unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was in a very inactive state, at barely the late decline in the quotations. There were in the market 500 foreign beasts, 1570 do. of sheep, and 45 lambs, in full average condition. The numbers of sheep were small; yet the mutton trade was rather dull, at Monday's prices. Lambs were in short supply, and heavy inquiry, at late rates. In calves, a full average amount of business was transacted, at an advance in the currencies of 10d to 2d per cwt. Pigs moved off slowly, without alteration in value. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £18 10s each, including their small calf.

ADMIRALTY, OCTOBER 1.
My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having reason to believe that the Scheme of Retirement, dated 31st August last, which is intended to extend to all Captains of the Royal Navy of seniority prior to 1827, who shall be 55 years of age (and in particular cases above the age of 50), notice of which was only communicated to the several officers by letter, dated the 7th September, may not have reached such officers as are residing abroad (or at a distance) sufficiently early for their replies to have been received, their Lordships have determined to extend the time for officers sending in their names until the 1st November next, it being understood, that the list will be closed on that day, and that the retired pay will commence from the 1st of October, as originally intended.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. S. H. WILLIAMS, Corse, Gloucestershire, surgeon. **BANKRUPT.**—P. FOOT, Bermingham, Surrey, licensed victualler. **J. HOWARD, T. D. DREATH, Anglesey, and W. LEE, Brampton, Southampton, brickmakers. J. BLOCH, Tisbury, Staffordshire, corn-broker. W. W. OSBORN, Coventry, grocer. J. GILL, LEEDS, Sunderland, ironmonger. A. HOWE, Bristol, umbrella-manufacturer. W. COULTE, Birkenhead, Chester, grocer. J. POWNALL, Manchester, innkeeper. J. BRAMALL, Ashton-under-Lyne, grocer.**

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. MALCOLM and A. M'DONALD, Dundee, merchants. **W. ARMOUR, Glasgow, mason. M. G. CAMERON and Co., Edinburgh, milliners.**

BIRTHS.

At Hackney, the lady of John Pulman, Esq., of a daughter.—At Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Giles, of a son.—At the Parsonage House, Bentley, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Charles Jackson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Twickenham, the Rev. Richard Hollings, to Sarah Otway, second daughter of the late Colonel Mayne.—At Christchurch, Marylebone, Henry Hislop Smith, Esq., to Philadelphia Christina Jones, second daughter of Alexander Robertson, Esq.—At St. Giles-in-the-fields, the Rev. Charles Hinde, B.A., to Charlotte Cleary, niece and adopted daughter of Thomas Cleary, Esq.—At Lambeth, Henry Dearlove, Esq., to Susanna, second daughter of James King, Esq.—At Islington, John Strutt, Esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Needham, Esq., Lyndhurst, on the 23rd of September, by the Rev. Charles Lushington, Frederick A. Lushington, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., to the Lady Margaret Julia Hay, youngest daughter of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll.

DEATHS.

At Heversham, Brasted, Henry Dickinson, Esq.—At Edgeworth Manor-house, Gloucestershire, Octavia, the wife of Edmund Hopkinson, Esq.—At the Close, Westminster Abbey, the Rev. Howell Holland Edwards, Canon of Westminster, and of St. Asaph, on the 84th year of his age.—On the 29th ult., Charles Innes, Esq., junior.—At Quebec, on the 31st August, Mary, the beloved wife of Surgeon Griffin, half-pay 85th Light Infantry, aged 57, after a protracted illness of eight months.—At Dundee, Sir Edward Lees, late Secretary to the Postmaster-General in Edinburgh.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal.—Unprecedented success of the present Attraction. The terminations of the season of the Summer Season.—MONDAY, Oct. 5, and during the Week, THE MERCHANT'S STEED: New Scenes of the Circus; and a favourite Afterpiece.—Mr. BATTY has much pleasure in announcing that he has effected engagements with several distinguished continental artists; also, with the far-famed Herr Amadio Neuport; together with the popular Vautiers, Messrs. Henderson and T. Lee, who will commence their engagements the first night of the Winter Season, Monday, Oct. 12. A Variety of New Entertainments expressly arranged for their introduction.—Commence at 7.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, a Variety of Entertainments, being for the Benefit of a Charitable Institution.

LAURENT'S CASINO, ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY.
—The public is respectfully informed that this Establishment is now undergoing a complete change, and being entirely remodelled and beautifully decorated, for the purpose of introducing an entirely novel and brilliant Entertainment, and will be opened on Monday, October the 5th, with GRANDS SOIRES MUSICALES AND DANSAIRES, for which engagements are now making with some of the most talented artists in the metropolis. The ORCHESTRA, which has been most carefully selected, and for which some of the most talented Solo Performers have been engaged, will be entirely complete in every department, and present the most perfect ensemble. Conductor, M. LAURENT, JUN.

The proprietor, in consequence of the extraordinary increase of popularity for the Terpsichorean Art, has determined to afford the public an opportunity of having, during the winter, the means of enjoying la danse, and will, after the Concert, present them with a BAL PAILLE D'HIVER. To insure the good order of the Dance, and their being conducted in a manner perfectly unique, he has secured the services of Six Masters of the Ceremonies, to superintend the general arrangements of the Ball.

The refreshments will be of the most recherche description, with every regard to economy in the prices.

Full particulars will shortly be announced.—Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL LECTURE, by Dr. RYAN, Daily; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. **LECTURE ON THE ELECTRIC MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,** Daily. **MA. CANTON'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALLIET'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. THE OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.** A beautiful Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. A Selection of MADRIGALS of the 16th Century will be performed by a Sax-Horn Band, under the Direction of Dr. Wallis Daily and in the Evenings.—Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

MINERALOGY.—MR. TENNANT, F.G.S., will Commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens; and will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, October 7th, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday.

King's College, London, October 2, 1846. R. W. JELF, Principal.

THE POINT LACE CROCHET COLLAR BOOK, with Original Patterns, Ornamentally Illustrated, designed by Mrs. WARREN, 2, Manor-place, Holloway, is now published, price Sixpence.—London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Booksellers; and HUTTON and Co., 6, Newgate-street.

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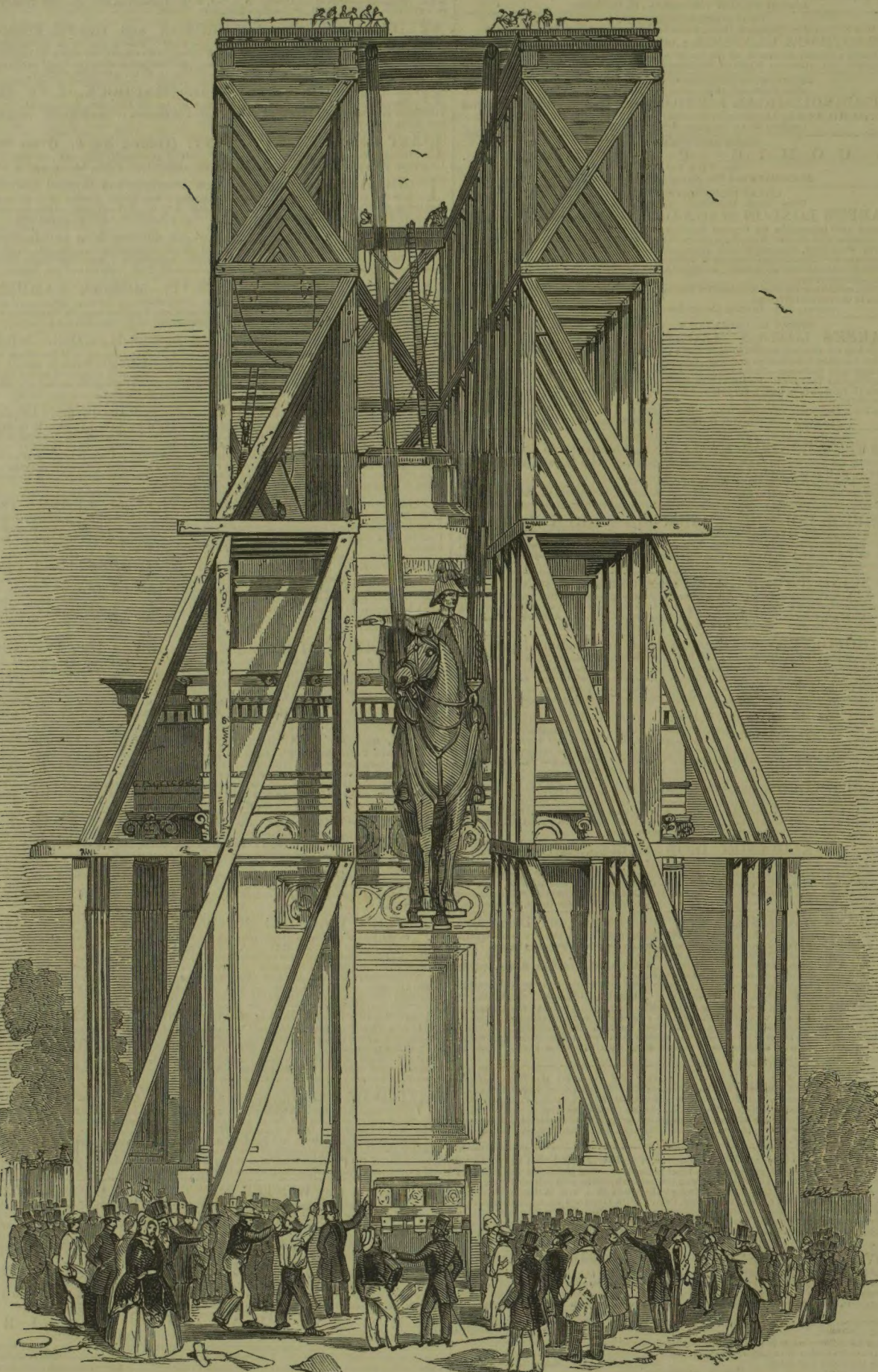
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AIR-GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale adapted by KELLY, Jun., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. &c., from 5s. each.—KELLY, Gun-Maker, 316, Holborn.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—MESSRS. SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by a reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

BABY LINEN.—Ladies unacquainted with the Juvenile Depot, are respectfully informed that the stock of Baby Linen will be found greater in variety, and lower in price, than any other house—make



RAISING THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

(Continued from page 214.)

WEDNESDAY.—THE RAISING OF THE STATUE.

The stupendous labour of raising the Wellington Statue to the summit of the Green Park Arch was commenced at an early hour on Wednesday morning. A body of riggers from Woolwich Dockyard, under the direction of Mr. McMullens, assisted by a number of labourers, were first occupied in changing the position of the Statue, as deposited the day before, from south to east; and in order to accomplish this end, the whole mass of figure and carriage, weighing altogether sixty tons, was lifted by the tackle, and then shifted into the desired spot. This feat fully proved the competency of the mechanical appliances provided to perform the allotted task: accordingly, the preparations were carried on until three o'clock, when the signal was given to "hoist away." The figure was raised by means of strong six-inch cables fastened round each arm, or thigh of the horse, which were then hooked on to the blocks used in the ascent. Through these blocks, four in number, triple sheaved, and expressly made for this occasion, ran six ropes, also quite new, and made of the strongest yarn, each rope being calculated equal to ten tons. Upon the traversing platform above, were four "crabs," or powerful windlasses, worked by eight men each. The scaffolding, erected for the purpose by Mr. W. Ellis, (of Park-place, Paddington,) under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was of itself 115 feet in height, having taken upwards of 200 loads of timber in its construction, besides scaffold poles and planks.

The removal of the various fastenings and bolts by means of which the Statue was secured to the Car, occupied no less than six hours, viz., from nine A.M. to three P.M. At a quarter past three, the Statue having been properly secured in the slings, began slowly to move. On mounting to the platform on the summit where the men were engaged in working the "crabs," it was curious to observe how slight was the manifestation of force employed in the important operation. Eight men at each "crab" sufficed to work it, two additional men being employed in holding and coiling the rope as it wound off the machine. Thus, thirty-two men were enabled, by the united leverage of the four "crabs," and corresponding "falls," to raise considerably more than a ton each, they being placed at a height of one hundred and fifteen feet above the object which they were lifting. The operation proceeded with great caution on the part of Mr. Ellis and his assistants; and it is highly gratifying to be able to state that no accident of any description occurred. At six o'clock, the Statue was raised to the height of about forty feet, having gone up at the rate of three inches every minute during the two hours and three quarters that were consumed in the process, as far as it had been achieved.

Meantime, the shades of evening were gathering round, and subsequently night fell in. The moon soon after rose; and, though clouded in the commencement of her career, shone brilliantly.

The riggers, who had for some time disappeared from the scaffolding, now again began to mount the ladders and "man the yards;" and, soon after, the large moveable platform aloft, on which were the windlasses, by which the Statue was carried up, commenced its horizontal locomotive efforts; and, before nine o'clock, the platform, Statue, and all, had been backed westward, and fairly landed on the proposed site. Thus vanished Fallacy the Second, which predicted the failure of any attempt to raise the colossal group entire.

The neighbourhood of Hyde Park was thronged throughout the day by a great crowd of persons, who seemed much interested in the operations. Amongst other noble and distinguished personages who visited the works were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Prince George, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Earl of Bandon, Earl of Cardigan, Lord Morpeth, Lord C. Wellesley, Lord Strangford, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir F. Trench, Mr. P. Borthwick, M.P., &c. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager also watched the proceedings for a considerable period from one of the windows of Apsley House.

During the day, Mr. Wyatt was honoured with visits from a great many of the nobility. The Duke of Cambridge and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz came early in the afternoon, and passed some time within the enclosure.

The Premier also honoured the artist with a visit, as did Viscount Morpeth. The latter ascended to the summit of the Arch, and viewed the plinth on which the Statue was intended to be placed; and we understand the noble Viscount complimented Mr. Wyatt in very warm terms on his complete success in producing a magnificent work of art.

Lord Charles Wellesley, who has kept open house in the absence of his father during the past two days, paid Mr. Wyatt a visit in the course of the day.

THURSDAY.—FIXING OF THE STATUE.

Before the works were discontinued on Wednesday evening, the figure was raised to an elevation which would admit of its being placed in its position in a very short time, when the crown of the arch on which it is to rest was prepared for its reception. The masons and other workmen resumed their labours on Thursday morning, and at one o'clock, the grooves, in which the large bolts that project through the feet of the colossal horse fit, being pronounced by Mr. Wyatt to be sufficiently complete to admit of the figure being fixed, orders were given to the persons who had the management of the traversing machine to proceed with their operations; and in a few minutes afterwards Mr. Wyatt, and the members of the Committee who were in attendance, had the gratification of seeing the Statue move steadily, and without the slightest accident occurring, into its destined position. Immediately after the work of securing it was proceeded with, and in a very short time, the figure was firmly fixed.

We are happy to say that not the slightest accident occurred to the machinery, or to any one of the numerous workmen employed in the stupendous task of raising the Statue.

A great number of persons were present during the morning, but the crowd was not so great as on Wednesday. The Duke of Rutland, Sir F. Trench, and other members of the Committee, occupied the front windows of Apsley House.

Until the scaffolding is removed, it is scarcely possible to form a distinct idea of the appearance the Statue will present. The general impression, however, appears to be that, so far from being too large in its proportions for the Arch, if anything, the Arch is too large and lofty for the Statue. Thus falls Fallacy the Third—that the Statue, if so placed, would, from its colossal size, become the principal in the Group, and take precedence of the Arch.

We cannot conclude, for the present, without expressing our acknowledgments of the courtesy and consideration shown by Mr. Wyatt and Mr. James Wyatt, and by every member of their establishment, in affording facilities to our several Artists, in completing their graphic illustration of the great work; as well as to ourselves in chronicling its artistic and mechanical details; in short, its history, from the moment of the suggestion to the consummation of this truly magnificent Group—destined, we trust, for centuries, to commemorate the bravery of the British Hero; the skill of the British Artist; and the gratitude of the British Nation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "E. S. T."—Two Knights cannot effect checkmate when the adverse King is alone on the board. The game is therefore drawn.
- "A Beginner."—When a Pawn is advanced to the eighth square, he must immediately be promoted to the rank he is afterwards to fill. Upon his reaching that square, he ceases to be a Pawn; and, before another move is made on either side, his future rank must be declared.
- "Bou Maza," Paris.—You are right in your solution of Mr. Brède's end-game. Your own little problem is neat and ingenious, but better suited to the interesting page of Problems for Young Players, in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," than our Chess column. Shall we transfer it?
- "Clod."—Try Ries's Grand Cigar Divan; or the capital Rooms called "The Shades," in Leicester-square—the best and most respectable schools for Chess in Europe.
- "Abdel Kadar."—The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is only three guineas per annum. There is no difficulty: address a line to Mr. Longbottom, Secretary of the Polytechnic Institution.—Yes. Mr. S. is a member, and plays there.—Respecting the Berlin Chess Journal, you must apply to the well-known Foreign Booksellers, Williams and Norgate. The yearly subscription is a mere trifle.
- "Editors of the Berlin Chess Journal."—We shall have much pleasure in the arrangement you propose, and will take care the Numbers are dispatched with punctuality.
- "Juvenis," Stamford Hill.—Three Numbers the "Deutsche Schachzeitung," published at Leipzig, have already appeared here: it may be had of the chief Foreign Booksellers.
- "Bibliophile."—A Catalogue of the late Mr. Bledow's extensive Chess Library may now be seen at Messrs. Williams and Norgate's, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
- "Presis."—See our Notice above to "Bibliophile." We are a little pressed for room this week, or we should have given the titles of a few of the most rare and valuable books in the collection.
- "B. H.," Newark.—Dear at any price. Get Lewis's capital Treatise, published by Bailey, of Cornhill.
- "C. H. S.," New York.—The new type is certainly an improvement. Let us hear from you again whenever you have leisure—the Games, &c., are always acceptable.
- "T. J. L.," Broad Oak.—You must send us the solution before we can examine your Problem. We have never seen the sort of blank diagram book you mention, but we can believe it to be very useful in recording positions, &c., as they occur.
- "R. P. H."—A very little knowledge of Chess is required to see why the Game is drawn.
- "H. S."—Look once more attentively at the situation.
- "M. B."—"R. T. W."—We have received many letters, all deprecatory of the criticism alluded to; but have not space to advert to them farther this week.
- "J. W."—Altona is only a short distance from Hamburg. Mr. Cochrane is living, and is a distinguished Member of the Bar at Bombay. Ponziani's Problem shall be examined.
- "Long, Long Ago."—It shall have immediate attention.
- "C. J. H."—We believe you are in error; look again.
- Solutions by "Badmansir," "Büßle," "Subscriber," "J. W.," "M. N. O.," "Omega," "Philo," "P. P.," "Sopraccitta," "J. E. C.," "J. J. L.," "G. P.," "Manfred," and "Dombey," are correct.
- The Solutions of Nos. 139 and 140 shall be given next week.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The two following games were played some months ago, at Berlin, between the late Dr. Bledow and Mr. Mongredien, the President of the Old London Chess Club.

GAME THE FIRST.

WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. Q R to Q sq	Q to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	17. P takes K B P	K R takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Q B to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to B sq
4. Q B P one	Q P one (a)	19. Q Kt to Q 5th	R to K B 2nd (c)
5. Q P two	P takes P	20. Kt takes B	Q B P takes Kt
6. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3rd	21. Q B to Q 6th	Q B to Q 2nd
7. K R P one	K R P one	22. Q to her B 2nd	Q to her B sq
8. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	23. B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K 3rd
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	Castles	24. Q B to Q R 3rd (d)	P to Q Kt 4th
10. K R to K sq (b)	Q B to Q 2nd	25. R takes B	P takes B (e)
11. Q B to K B 4th	Q R P one	26. R takes R	K takes R
12. K P one	P takes P	27. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
13. P takes P	K Kt to K R 2nd	28. R takes Kt	Q Kt P two
14. K B to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd	29. Q to her 5th, and Black surrenders.	
15. Q to K 2nd	K B P one		

- (a) This is certainly inferior to bringing out the K's Kt to B's 3rd.
- (b) Dr. Bledow opens the present game with care and judgment.
- (c) Taking the Kt would evidently have cost him the loss of "the exchange."
- (d) A very good move.
- (e) Q takes R would have been better, but in any case the position was in favour of the first player.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME PLAYED LATELY AT THE BOSTON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. G. H. AND MR. STANLEY, OF NEW YORK.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. Kt to Q 4th	Q takes K P
2. K B P two	P takes P	16. B takes P at B 5th	Q takes K P
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	17. R takes Q (ch)	K to K B
4. K to B	K Kt P two	18. Kt to Kt 3d	B takes Q Kt P
5. Q P two	Q P one	19. B takes Q B P	K B to R 6th
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	20. K to R 2d	K to Kt 2d (a)
7. K P one	P takes P	21. B to K 5th (ch)	K B P one
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q	22. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
9. Q P takes P	B to Q 2nd	23. K R to B (ch)	K to Kt 3d
10. K Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	24. K R P one (ch)	K takes P
11. Q to K	Kt to K 2nd	25. B to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
12. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt	26. R to K 5th (ch)	B interposes
13. K R P two	K R P one	27. R takes B (ch)	K to R 5th
14. K to Kt	K Kt P one	28. P checkmate	

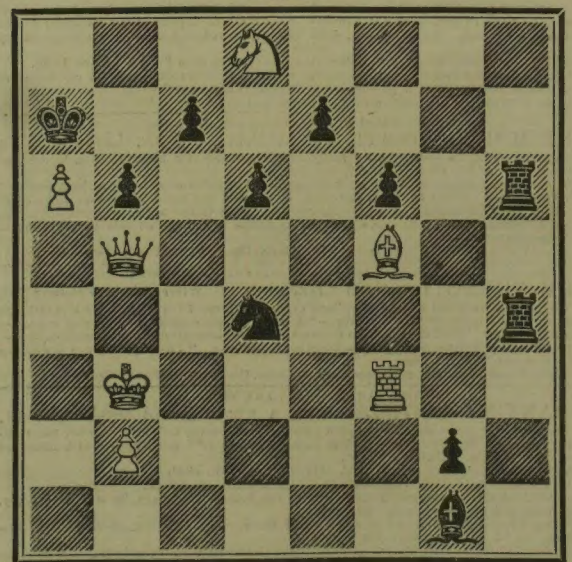
- (a) From this period, Mr. H.'s game is irretrievably lost, as, should he move his King, he would of course lose his rook, and on the interposition of Pawn he is checkmated in a given number of moves. We would especially direct attention to the position of the game as it now stands.

PROBLEM NO. 141.

This matchless stratagem by the celebrated Mendheim has never, we believe, been published in England.

In this position Black checks both King and Queen, whereupon White moves and mates in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 58.—By ANDERSEN.	No. 59.—ANONYMOUS.
WHITE. K at Q 7th Q at Q B 6th Kt at Q B 8th Kt at K 7th	BLACK. K at his B 3d Q at her 2d White plays and mates in four moves.
BLACK. K at Q Kt sq Q at K R 2d Kts at K B 4th and Q Kt 2d Ps at K B 2d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 2d	WHITE. K at his 4th R at Q R 7th B at Q 2d Kt at K 5th White mates in three moves.

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